FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JUNE 1984

Gulf Crisis

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, in an interview published by the London newspaper *Al-HAWADITH*, stated that his country does not accept intervention and does not grant facilities to any state, Eastern or Western, but may seek help by purchasing arms from "all sides." Asked about the possibility of a request for direct U.S. assistance, the foreign minister said: "I rule it out." He also declared that the Security Council should take action to end the Iran-Iraq war.

In a separate development, an Iranian Fokker F-27 transport plane made an "unexpected" landing at Bahrain airport, causing a 90-minute suspension of civilian air traffic, AFP reported.

Lebanon

A 2-hour exchange of fire took place in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon after an Israeli patrol was fired on from Syrian lines, Jerusalem radio announced. The Israeli forces responded with small arms and tank fire, the radio reported, adding that there were no Israeli casualties in the incident. IDF commanders cited by Jerusalem radio termed the clash a "local" incident not indicative of a Syrian attempt to "heat up" the sector. Nevertheless, the Israeli newspaper *HADASHOT* claimed that Israel had warned the Syrian authorities through diplomatic channels not to try to "heat up" the confrontation line.

In another incident, Lebanese resistance fighters on 14 June fired two Katyusha rockets which fell near the northern Israeli settlement of Misgav 'Am, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio announced. IDF Radio reported that two craters caused by Katyusha rockets were discovered in southern Lebanon not far from the Israeli settlement.

In Beirut the situation was calm following a day of tension and clashes on 14 June during which five U.S. Embassy personnel were kidnapped at a roadblock, according to reports by the clandestine Radio Free lebanon. All but one of the five were later released, the radio added.

In another development, Minister of State for South Lebanon and Reconstruction Affairs Nabih Birri described calls for the return of armed Palestinians to Lebanon as not serving the Lebanese cause, according to Beirut radio. He asked the Palestinians not to involve Lebanon in a struggle that would help neither the Lebanese nor the Palestinian causes.

Israel

Regular and reserve units from the infantry, paratroops, artillery, Engineering Corps, and Air Force participated in a "large-scale" exercise in southern Israel which ended on 14 June, according to Jerusalem radio.

PLO Affairs

Participants in the third intra-Palestinian reconciliation session which ended in Aden on 14 June encountered "some obstacles" which compelled the delegations to consult with their organizations in order to put the "final touches" on the Aden meeting resolutions, according to remarks by PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir reported by WAKH. Al-Wazir added that the major issues discussed at the session included a date for the PNC, 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, and the events in northern Lebanon.

A spokesman for the session stated that the participants had agreed to resume the meetings in Aden within a week and observed that this will enable the delegations to hold consultations with their central committees and permit a final agreement to be reached, according to Aden radio. The spokesman said that "tangible progress" toward a comprehensive "political and organizational" agreement had been achieved.

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Further Materials on 'Arafat's Visit to Italy

Meets With Pertini, Andreotti

LD141335 Kuwait KUNA in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Rome, June 14 (KUNA) — Italian President Sandro Pertini received here Thursday chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Yasir 'Arafat and discussed the latest developments of the Palestinian crisis and the current situation in the Middle East.

'Arafat, who arrived here Wednesday, met with Italy's Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and reviewed the latest developments of the Palestinian problem.

A statement by the Italian Foreign Ministry said that Andreotti commended Yasir 'Arafat's proposals to solve the Middle East problem and expressed Italy's support for these proposals. At the organization, Faruq Qaddumi participated Wednesday in the funeral ceremony of the Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer.

Israeli Reaction to Meeting

JN141732 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Rome at noon yesterday with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti. The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said that the talks between brother leader Abu 'Ammar and the Italian foreign minister dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

In another development, reports from the occupied homeland said that David Kimche, director general of the Zionist Foreign Ministry, protested to the Italian Embassy in Tel Aviv following news of Abu 'Ammar's meeting in Rome with Andreotti. Kimche said that such a meeting is regarded as an encouraging factor for the PLO at government level and gives the impression that the PLO enjoys Italian support.

'Arafat Interviewed on Talks

LD141502 Kuwait KUNA in English 1408 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Rome, June 14 (KUNA) — Leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasir 'Arafat, Thursday stated that developments in the Arabian Gulf region and the recent escalation had figured highly in his talks here with Italian officials.

'Arafat, who is here for yesterday's funeral of the late Communist Party's Secretary-General Enrico Berlinguer, also confirmed that a meeting, scheduled in Jidda for this Saturday by the Islamic goodwill mission, set up by the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) to mediate an end of the Iraq-Iran war, has been put off until after the holy month of Ramadan.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, the PLO leader reasserted independence of the Palestinian national decision and indicated that the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile) will soon hold its next session, without saying exactly when.

Asked on his meeting here yesterday with Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, 'Arafat said that discussions had dealt with the Palestinian situation and developments in Lebanon, stressing that "the (Arabian) Gulf and recent escalation there had taken the essential part of these talks with the (Italian) foreign minister," 'Arafat said.

The PLO chairman added that the talks also reviewed the call for an international Mideast conference in the presence of all interested parties and under UN auspices to settle the Middle East problem and indicated that the talks had touched, from a humanitarian point, the issue of Israeli prisoners of war still remaining with Palestinian resistance forces.

On the prospects of inter-Palestinian unity talks, 'Arafat appraised the rounds recently held in Algiers and Aden as positive and pointed that issues still pending included organizational matters such as the Central Council and its powers and the system of electing members of the Executive Committee, as well as means of increasing its membership.

The Palestinian leader stated that he is still maintaining contacts and consultations with heads of member-states of the nine-man Islamic goodwill mission on a Palestinian initiative to halt the Iraq-Iran war.

'Arafat concluded that he had yesterday received a cable postponing a mission's meeting scheduled for Jidda this Saturday until after the present month of holy Ramadan.

Contacts Under Way for 'Arafat-Mitterrand Talks

GF141905 Doha QNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Amman, 14 Jun (QNA) — The QNA correspondent in Amman has learned that contacts are currently under way between the PLO and the French Government in order to lay the groundwork for a meeting between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and President Francois Mitterrand. The correspondent also learned that this meeting is expected to take place during the visit of the French president to Amman during the period 9-11 July.

Further Materials on Palestinian Dialogue

Suspended for 'More Consultations'

JN141246 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1214 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In Aden, the participants in the third Palestinian reconciliation session have decided to suspend their dialogue temporarily in order to hold more consultations with their leaders in view of the important issues that are being discussed in this session.

'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden, has announced that the Palestinian meetings aim at reaching common ground

between the Fatah movement and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance on a comprehensive future strategy for the PLO.

Spokesman on 'Tangible Progress'

GF141359 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the third session of the Palestinian national dialogue held in Aden stated the following: During this session, tangible progress toward reaching a comprehensive political and organizational agreement was achieved.

The talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere characterized by concern for the unity of the Palestinian national ranks, the PLO, and its national line and establishments.

At the conclusion of the meetings, it was decided to keep the sessions open.

It was also agreed that the meetings will be resumed in Aden within a week. This will enable the delegations to hold consultations with their central committes reagrding pending issues and allow for a final agreement to be reached.

Convening of PNC Discussed

JN141754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and head of the Fatah delegation to the Aden dialogue between the revolution factions, has emphasized the need to achieve a political and organizational agreement that contains a date for convening the PNC.

Sources close to the dialogue talks said that PDRY and Algerian mediators have been carrying out concerted efforts to overcome the obstacles faced by the drafting committee regarding some organizational issues which were agreed upon in Algiers. The sources said that the talks centered on the need to set a date for convening the PNC out of concern for the unity of the PLO and its continuing struggle role.

PDRY Chairman Receives Al-Wazir

JN141756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad yesterday evening received Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and head of the Fatah delegation to the Palestinian national dialogue talks in Aden.

Chariman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed his country's firm stand in support of the Palestinian national liberation struggle and its continued support for the national dialogue in order to restore the unity of Palestinian ranks on the basis of firm national principles.

Support Urged for Dialogue

JN141006 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1631 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Now is not the right time to be running after narrow organizational gains or appeasing certain regimes, particularly those who hit us harshly in the most difficult days of our bloody and bitter struggle. It is not the right time for such issues or minor calculations. Actually, it is the time to rise to the level of responsibility in order to heal the wounds, rebuild the body, and resume the march. As Palestinians, our fate is to bear our burdens and those of others and face our fate as well as that of others. Why don't we pay attention to ourselves, our cause, and our revolution at a time when our enemies collectively agree to kill us and wipe us out of the equation of existence and action.

Intensified Palestinian meetings are currently being held in Aden. These were preceded by a series of important meetings for the Fatah Central Committee in Tunis. A political statement was issued following the Tunis meetings, the most prominent point of which was to support the dialogue and to use all means for its success. The Fatah delegation left for Aden carrying with it decisive answers to all organizational and political questions. This delegation also carried with it maps showing Arab, U.S., and Israeli minefields that are being set in the way of the dialogue.

The delegation also carried with it a firm decision to defuse these mines, overcome them, and prevent others from tampering with them, lest an explosion take place at any moment. This decision by the Fatah command emanated from a fact which the past years and events could not erase or diminish — the fact that Fatah is the historical and continuing leadership of the Palestinian people and their revolution, and the fact that it is always responsible for the continuation of the march and advance toward the target.

The Fatah command knows accurately and in detail all the dangerous intentions that are being concocted against the PLO, particularly by those who besieged the revolution equally with the enemy in Tripoli. It is also aware of the amount of pressure that is being put on Palestinian groups participating in the dialogue and who are still undecided. The Fatah command knows all this very well, and it also knows that the Palestinian ship, which is sailing in rough and stormy Arab seas, will not hand over the helm except to its loyal captain — this Fatah ship which unlimitedly and deservedly proved that it is greater than the Arab geography and the Zionist age.

The holding of the PNC will not be decided by any Arab leader or intelligence organ. For this fact, Fatah and its loyal allies waged the most serious, violent, and bloody battles. Fatah is ready to continue to wage battles in order to keep the PNC a Palestinian body and in order to have it convene by Palestinian decision and for Palestinian need.

The PLO Executive Committee will not be, after this day, a topic for bargaining with regimes or their representatives. It isunder the command of the Palestinian people who offered hundreds of

thousands of martyrs. In order to be worthy of its rank, the PLO Executive Committee must be purely Palestinian, free from any distortion and far away from any interventions.

The Fatah movement is telling those who are conferring in Aden what it actually tells the entire world: We did not fight against Arab intervention during the past years in order to have the independent national decisionmaking be encroached on or in order to find ourselves once again facing those who take regimes' calculations and desires into consideration. Fatah is telling those brothers who are conferring in Aden: Come to the house which our martyrs built for us and to the course through which we made the great epic of Beirut. Let us all revolt against tutelage and against those who want to penalize us for our steadfastness, manliness, and heroism. Let us go together along our march supported by all our people and the Arab nation. Regarding our enemies that are always isolated, before our unity they will not find any inlet through which they can infiltrate our house. This is what the Fatah movement says to all the loyal and noble parties and with which it extends its arms to all brothers. This is what Fatah says, practices, and pledges to all loyal Palestinians and Arabs and to all the honorable people of the world.

Joint Resistance Downs Israeli Helicopter

JN141717 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] In the first military operation of its kind since the heroic confrontation battles against the Zionist forces of invasion in the summer of 1982, Palestinian-national Lebanese joint resistance men have shot down an Israeli helicopter near the town of Al-'Aqibiyah, south of occupied Sidon. A spokesman for the resistance forces said that the helicopter was shot down by a shoulder-fired rocket and that all of the helicopter's occupants were either killed or wounded. Following this daring operation, the Zionist forces arrested scores of citizens who were in the area, particularly in Bustan as-Sayyidah on the coastal road between Sidon and Tyre in the Az-Zahrani area.

BAHRAIN

AFP: Iranian Plane Lands At Bahrain Airport

NC150818 Paris AFP in English 0814 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Manama, June 15 (AFP) — An Iranian Fokker F-27 transport plane made an unexpected landing today at Bahrain Airport, causing authorities to suspend civilian air traffic, airport sources said.

Bahraini civil aviation authorities declined to comment on the incident, which passengers and airline officials said took place early this morning. Passengers said the aircraft was parked at the end of a runway for 90 minutes, during which civilian arrivals and departures were suspended. The F-27 was surrounded by a large security force.

There was no immediate explanation for the landing. But it was noted here that several Iranian craft, both military and civilian, have been diverted here by pilots seeking asylum from the fundamentalist government in Tehran. The latest such incident was reported a few weeks ago, when an Iranian fighter that had reportedly been involved an attack on tankers near Saudi Arabia landed at a Saudi airport. The pilot reportedly sought asylum.

KUWAIT

AL-HAWADITH Interviews Foreign Minister on Gulf

PM141100 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 15 Jun 84 pp 26-27

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah by Raghidah Dirgham in New York — date not given]

[Text][Dirgham] The Iraqi-Iranian war has been separated from the problem of the attacks on oil tankers. What will this separation, which you have advocated, achieve?

[As-Sabah] First of all we are not a party to the Iraqi-Iranian war, so why should our problem be linked to it? We have separated the two issues because, where we are concerned, aggression has been committed against states not party to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

[Dirgham] But Iraq and Iran resent that separation for different reasons. Let us talk about Iraq, for example.

[As-Sabah] I do not believe there is Iraqi resentment so much as Iraqi support.

[Dirgham] Iraqi statements say the war with Iran cannot be separated from the attacks on tankers.

[As-Sabah] Both Iraq and Iran are in a state of war. We are not. That is why the attacks on oil tankers in international waters or territorial waters are attacks on the sovereignty of states not parties to the conflict.

[Dirgham] Your position on the separation of the two issues is strongly supported by the UN Security Council, that is, by all the big powers and most of the nonaligned states. What effect do you think this support will have, bearing in mind that Iran has rejected the resolution, thus refusing to separate the two issues?

[As-Sabah] I see this support as an indication of respect from world public opinion because these states represent world public opinion. All we want from these states is to listen to the voice of justice. Our states are not involved in the war, so why should our tankers be attacked? The attack on tankers is tantamount to attack on land installations. Our aim was to get this international support. It does not matter if 2 of the 15 member states express reservations. Each state has its own circumstances. We are very pleased with the international understanding of our cause.

[Dirgham] You have said you will treat other states according to their attitude toward your cause. What do you mean by that?

[As-Sabah] It is not a threat. All states draw up their policies in light of the attitudes of other states toward them. This is natural among states. It is not condemned.

[Dirgham] The Soviet Union has very strongly supported your cause.

[As-Sabah] All states appreciate the Soviets.

[Dirgham] There is an impression of an improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the GCC states. Is that impression correct?

[As-Sabah] I do not say it is correct or incorrect. This Soviet attitude, however, will bring the Soviet Union closer to being accepted in some GCC states.

[Dirgham] Let us go back to the tanker war and let us talk about the chances of containing the oil war. Iran's excuse is its oil is threatened because of the Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil installations; so it takes its revenge. Are there any attempts to contain the Iranian excuse itself?

[As-Sabah] Resolution 540 tells the warring parties they should not attack each other's installations. That gives the two sides the right to export their oil. Regrettably, Iran has rejected that resolution. It has no right to wreak vengeance on states which are not parties to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

[Dirgham] Do you believe Iran has a right to defend its economic interests, including its oil interests? Is there a way to influence Iraq and persuade it to stop attacking Iranian oil installations?

[As-Sabah] Is revenge by Iran on states not involved in the war the answer?

[Dirgham] I am not trying to link revenge to the defense of interests. I am just trying to find out why the tanker war broke out.

[As-Sabah] Please do not associate our issue with the other one. I do hope a comprehensive solution can be found giving both sides

the right to export their oil and guaranteeing freedom of shipping. I hope a solution can be found for this devastating war which has been raging for 4 years. We would be happy to see such a solution sought urgently.

[Dirgham] You have made efforts — you have personally pioneered these efforts — to reconcile Iraq and Syria in an attempt to have the Iraqi pipeline across Syria reopened.

[As-Sabah] We have tried indeed. We are still trying and I hope we succeed on this score.

[Dirgham] What has become of the projects aimed at securing Iraq's oil exports through new pipelines across Saudi Arabia and Jordan?

[As-Sabah] There are no projects, just contacts. The contacts some Arab states are holding with Syria and Iraq are geared toward overcoming the differences and ending the estrangement between the two states. I hope we succeed. The dispute is not a simple one. Circumstances should compel both sides to settle their differences and let amity replace estrangement.

[Dirghan] Do you believe that if Iraq's oil exports were secure it would not have to tighten the economic noose around Iran's neck and that subsequently Iran would stop wreaking vengeance on the tankers going to and leaving the Gulf states?

[As-Sabah] Before we say "if" we should say: Let the war stop and let there be cooperation among the states on both sides of the Gulf, whether they are Arab or Iranian. What we mean to say is that continuation of the attacks on the oil tankers will only fuel the war. The interests of both sides can only be served if the war ends.

[Dirgham] You hope, naturally, but do you expect the war to end?

[As-Sabah] Everyone hopes. As for my own expectations, I just hope that the war will not continue, particularly because there are international efforts to find a formula for ending the war. You will of course ask: What is this formula? I can only say this matter has been discussed with the permanent members of the UN Security Council. The current thinking is that something should be done. It is now up to the Security Council and what it can do, in view of the importance of this war issue to the member states.

[Dirgham] So we should expect the Security Council to embark on a new move regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war?

[As-Sabah] That is what I believe.

[Dirgham] Are there any indications Iran is willing to cooperate with the Security Council?

[As-Sabah] We wish Iran were willing to negotiate and show tolerance. The other brothers have already expressed a readiness to do whatever is required of them internationally or regionally. I wish and hope Iran would express the same feelings so the attempt to solve this problem would be collective.

[Dirgham] Do you support the theory that pressure should be brought to bear on both Iran and Iraq?

[As-Sabah] How can I influence them if they do not listen? One side does not listen. Iraq has not laid down any conditions. It was asked to stop the war and it agreed, but there are Iranian conditions. It is difficult for Iraq or any other country to accept such conditions. One of these conditions is a change of the country's regime. This is unacceptable because it affects the country's sovereignty. If there is to be change, then it is up to the people to introduce it.

[Dirgham] The attitude of the Gulf states, which did not rush to accept the U.S. offers of direct aid, has been met with praise and satisfaction. Do you share the opinion that the Americans have tried and are trying to get facilities and military bases in the Gulf states?

[As-Sabah] At any rate, we were not so much seeking praise from other countries as simply implementing our policy, which is that we do not accept intervention and we do not give facilities to any other state, be it Eastern or Western. This, however, does not mean we cannot seek the help of these countries by purchasing arms from all sides. This is our right. As a sovereign state we have a right to purchase the arms we need for self-defense.

[Dirgham] Washington circles say they prefer expansion of the circle of arms sellers to include the West Europeans. This followed what has been said about your request for Stinger missiles. What is your opinion of this American view, and why do you not seek arms from the Europeans?

[As-Sabah] I have not heard about this personally or officially. The United States could adopt such an attitude, but I have not received anything official. Our arms purchases are not only from the United States. We have purchased and are purchasing arms from France, Britain, the Soviet Union, and other countries.

[Dirgham] Will this be an arms race summer in the region?

[As-Sabah] I do not think it will reach that point, but every country must defend itself within its own capabilities. That is why I do not call it an arms race. I call it a self-defense race.

[Dirgham] Do you rule out the possibility of inviting direct U.S. assistance?

[As-Sabah] I rule it out.

[Dirgham] What about the possibility of the Gulf states' providing the facilities sought by the United States if the situation deteriorated and reached crisis point?

[As-Sabah] What facilities?

[Dirgham] U.S. officials have been quoted as saying direct U.S. assistance to the Gulf states would necessitate permission to use certain bases.

[As-Sabah] I believe they do not need bases as long as their ships are in the Arab sea. In other words, the aircraft carriers and

warships constitute bases for the Americans in the region. The aim of this kind of talk is to confuse. It is some kind of intrigue against the Gulf states. The United States and the Soviet Union are interested in obtaining military facilities, but that does not mean there is pressure on the Gulf states to agree to give facilities to the Americans.

[Dirgham] Is the current military coordination among the GCC states adequate to deal with possible developments if the situation deteriorates further?

[As-Sabah] I believe we are capable. There is coordination, and it will continue.

[Dirgham] You said you would exercise self-defense through coordination. Are you prepared to retaliate inside Iranian territory if Iran continues to attack your interests or territory, or is self-defense restricted to intercepting the Iranians in the air only?

[As-Sabah] We have not thought about taking revenge on anyone. We said we will defend ourselves against aggression. We hate war, and we have no intention of declaring it on anyone. All we ask of others is not to commit aggression against us.

[Dirgham] As a man who knows the region, its peoples, and its regimes well, how do you see Iran now and in the future?

[As-Sabah] I really do not wish to discuss this because each country is entitled to its own policy. Iran inevitably has its own policy, and one should not interfere with it now or in the future.

[Dirgham] Do you believe the Iranian regime is still trying to export its revolution to neighboring states?

[As-Sabah] This is regrettable. We had hoped Iran would not harbor such designs, but when we hear the statements coming out of Iran in Friday sermons and statements by Iranian officials, we discover they still harbor this idea of exporting revolution. I believe it is not in Iran's interest to do that because such an attitude makes it an enemy of the people before being an enemy of governments.

[Dirgham] It has been said that by rejecting U.S. aid you have deprived Iran of the excuse of U.S.-Gulf cooperation to turn the region's people against their rulers. Iran claims it is neither pro-East nor pro-West and that its concern is for this region. Do you agree you have deprived Iran of this excuse?

[As-Sabah] We have not really considered this point. We just pursued our policy and will continue to do so. It is not a question of keeping Iran away or persuading it not to attack us. This is just our policy.

[Dirgham] The Gulf states maintain the situation is serious but some people, especially in the West, are trying to play down the seriousness of the situation. What is the reason for this difference?

[As-Sabah] Does anyone think that the situation is not serious? Twenty-three percent of the oil comes from the Gulf. What would happen to the European and industrial states if their supply of oil were disrupted? Is this not a serious matter?

[Dirgham] In the meantime, what would you do if Iran continued to attack tankers in the Gulf?

[As-Sabah] We will first exercise our right of self-defense. Furthermore, we must not forget the Gulf is international, and that is what makes it a serious matter. If Iran tries to block the Strait of Hormuz, it would in fact be giving others the opportunity to intervene.

[Dirgham] It has been said in Washington the Americans will not leave their ships in the region without military cover. Are they entitled to do that or would such a thing lead to a crisis?

[As-Sabah] I hope it does not come to that — I mean to the point where a warship would accompany every tanker to our ports. If this must happen then let it happen on the open sea in the Gulf. We do not accept it in our territorial waters. We are prepared to protect our ships.

Arab Bank Loan to Soviet Union Reported

LD141328 Kuwait KUNA in English 1032 GMT 14 Jun 84

[By Muhammad Bakr]

[Text] Kuwait, June 14 (KUNA) — Arab and Kuwaiti banks are preparing a 100-million-dollar loan to the foreign trade bank in the Soviet Union to finance Russian foreign trade.

A source at Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company said the loan, to be granted over a period of five and a half years, has been prepared by Frab-Bank International of Paris. The contributors to this loan along with Arab-Bank, are Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company, Al-Ahli Bank of Kuwait, Gulf Bank, National Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East and other Arab banks.

The source noted that the loan agreement is expected to be signed by the end of June in Paris.

The National Bank of Kuwait owns 51 percent of the capital of the Arab-Bank International of Paris and the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company owns part of the snores of Frab-Bank's capital, the source said.

GCC's Bisharah Arrives, Comments on At-Ta'if Talks

LD141436 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1246 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jun (KUNA) — GCC General Secretary 'Abdallah Bisharah has said the GCC foreign ministers meeting in At-Ta'if made decisions in line with the right of these states to maintain their security and independence. He gave no further details about the meeting, which ended today.

He told reporters on his arrival in Kuwait at noon today on board the aircraft of the deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, that

the GCC Ministerial Council saw fit to continue diplomatic efforts as a form of caution. He confirmed that which the ministers had agreed on is sufficient at this stage.

Mr Bisharah said the Gulf states are totally agreed that there is no alternative to self-reliance, adding the ministers had met with a spirit stemming from the fact that the situation in the Gulf region not only constitutes a source of concern and instability for the region but also affects international peace and security. He said the trend is not to abandon the traditions followed by the Arab Gulf states, which focus on resolving problems by peaceful means, but to confer on the language of dialogue a sort of pressure and importance, and to continue with efforts to seek and stick with any positive line.

Mr Bisharah continued: There was conviction that Gulf diplomacy has achieved a big step in the form of the recent Security Council Resolution No 552, a step reflecting the eagerness of the international community that the Gulf states should stay away from the effects of the Iraq-Iran war, and the region remain one of stability, security and peace, with no factor calling for foreign intervention.

With regard to future moves at the international level, Mr Bisharah said there had been agreement that the Gulf states should stay in constant touch with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and that they should inform the United Nations of all developments in the situation. They should also back the efforts of the secretary general to submit another report on the extent of implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 552.

He stressed the resolution in question had not been adopted so that it might die, but so it would stay alive and be implemented; so that the question remains open. The GCC member states are determined this will be the case.

Concerning GCC member states' further showing self-restraint, Mr Bisharah said: Self-restraint is considered a heritage in the Gulf; it is important to the Gulf states, but patience that goes beyond its limits becomes a wrong-doing and a crime.

He added that the tradition followed by the Gulf, which has become a heritage for the states of the region, is the exercising of self-restraint, a great belief in diplomacy, free bridges and constructive dialogue. This, however, must not be at the expense of national interests. There is some usefulness in this, he said, as long as we do not forego the right to self-defense and ignore the requirement of modern times. He stressed these requirements include a preparedness to undertake self-defense and offer sacrifice for sovereignty.

Eighteen Non-Arab Infiltrators Arrested
GF141550 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 13 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] *AL-ANBA'* has learned that 18 infiltrators of non-Arab nationality who were trying to enter the country furtively have been arrested. During their interrogation they confessed they had come with a group of 200 infiltrators who landed by some small boats near the coast of Al-Fintas. The authorities are now searching for those infiltrators.

It is worth noting that infiltration and entry into the country illegally has been on the increase recently along the coasts from Al-Fintas to Az-Zawr.

UAE

Briefs

Dubayy Foreign Trade — There was intense foreign trade activity in Dubayy during the past 3 weeks despite the escalation of tension in the Gulf in the past month. The concerned sources declared import, export, and re-export from Dubayy ports were absolutely not influenced by the Gulf incidents and that the re-export movement to the neighboring countries and India, Pakistan, and the eastern African is still at the same high levels and even increased during this period. [Summary] [Dubayy *AL-BAYAN* in Arabic 10 Jun 84 p 2 GF]

PDRY

Palestinian Delegations, Lebanese Official Depart
GF141522 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The delegations of the Palestinian organizations left this morning. The delegations represent Fatah, under the leadership of Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; the PFLP, under the leadership of Brother Abu 'Ali Mustafa, assistant secretary general of the front; the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], under the leadership of Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the front; the Palestinian Communist Party, under the leadership of Brother Sulayman an-Najjad, member of the Political Bureau of the party; and the PLF, under the leadership of Brother Abu al-'Ula, member of the front's Political Bureau.

Brother Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party, also left Aden this morning following a several days' visit to our country, during which he held talks with a number of officials in the party and state leadership on bilateral relations and the means to strengthen and develop them, on the developments on the Lebanese arena, and on issues of mutual interest.

The Palestinian delegations and Brother Nadim 'Abd as-Samad were seen off by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee and a number of officials from the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

Delegation Returns From Afghanistan, Mongolia
GF141450 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The YSP delegation led by Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization committee in Hadramawt Governorate, returned to Aden this morning, after several days' visit to Afghanistan and Mongolia.

YAR

PLO's Khalil al-Wazir Arrives in San'a'
GF141518 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1355 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] San'a', 14 Jun (WAKH) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in San'a' today on a visit to the YAR of several days.

Upon arrival he stated the third round of the Palestinian dialogue which concluded in Aden today and in which four Palestinian organizations took part was designed to define the reaction of the participating organizations and the Fatah movement to the political and organizational developments which the movement presented at the Algiers meeting last month. He pointed out the Aden meeting will be regarded as open for another week. All the issues agreed upon will be concluded within 5 days, and positive steps dealing with the struggle of the Palestinian revolution will be adopted.

Abu Jihad went on to say the Aden meeting confronted some obstacles which required the participating delegations' departure in order to hold consultations with their organizations so that the final touches can be put on the resolutions of the Aden meeting. He asserted that among the most important issues discussed were setting a date for convening the PNC, assessment of 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, and the events in northern Lebanon.

The Palestinian delegation, which includes Fatah Central Committee members Hani al-Hasan and Abu Mahir, is expected to hold talks with Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih focusing on the developments of the Palestinian issue and the current Arab developments.

Mubarak Meeting With Sudanese Opposition Denied

NC142020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA) — A responsible source has denied a recent report published by an Arab newspaper that opposition Sudanese figures recently visited Egypt and met with President Mubarak to demand a stop to support for the Sudanese Government.

The source said this report is a figment of the publishers' imagination and is utterly baseless. It is clear that the report is ridiculous because it claims that opinion in Egypt is divided on the stand toward the Sudanese leadership and that some ministers are pressing for continued support for the Sudanese Government to end.

Ghali Meets With UK's Luce in London 14 Jun

NC141518 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, met in London today with Richard Luce, British secretary of state for foreign affairs [title as received]. The discussions during the 1-hour meeting, attended by Egyptian Ambassador to Britain Hasan Abu Sa'dah, focused on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in the Gulf region, and bilateral relations.

Ghali arrived in London yesterday on a 3-day visit to Britain.

Comments on Talks

NC141948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1912 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] London, 14 Jun (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that his talks with Richard Luce, minister of state for the foreign and commonwealth office, Foreign Office Under Secretary John Leahy, and Middle East experts at the British Foreign Office, focused on the Palestinian issue.

In an exclusive statement to MENA's correspondent in London, Ghali said that during the discussions he asked that Europe in general, and Britain in particular, give more attention to helping Palestinians against the human rights violations practiced by the Israeli occupation authorities. He added that he also asked during the discussions that the European community put the Palestinian issue on its agenda during the EEC summit conference scheduled for Fontainebleu on 25 Jun.

Dr Ghali pointed out in his statement that his talks with British officials were very useful and that he stressed to them Egypt's interest in Europe's contribution to the Middle East peace efforts.

Al-Baz: No Negotiations Without Palestinians

NC141853 Cairo MENA in English 1845 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] London, 14 Jun (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian first foreign under secretary and director of the presidential office for political affairs, said that Egypt's policy in the foreign political drive is to put Egypt's relations with Israel within their natural and proper perspective.

He added that Egypt would not enter into any negotiations on the Palestine issue in the future unless Jordan and the Palestinians participated in them.

In an interview with *AL-MAJALLAH*, the Arabic language magazine published in London, Dr al-Baz said that Egypt is committed not to be bound by any agreement or negotiations which are not accepted by the Palestinians. He added that any step which Egypt would take would be in coordination with the Palestinians.

Dr al-Baz said that nobody in Egypt wants cancellation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty or the Camp David agreements.

1 Person Dies, 50 Injured in Factory Blast

NC141305 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1244 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] We have just received the following statement: This morning an explosion occurred in a small warehouse containing two tons of black gunpowder in War Factory 27. The gunpowder is highly flammable and sometimes explodes. The blast caused the glass panes of some buildings and offices to scatter, injuring 51 factory employees. After receiving first aid, the injured left for their homes, except for one person who succumbed to his wounds. No damage was caused to the factory buildings or equipment.

Perez de Cuellar Tour 'Doomed to Failure'

NC141414 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "There Is No Initiative for an Immediate Resumption of Peace Efforts in the Middle East"]

[Text] Reports indicate that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir have failed to draw up a formula for peace in the Middle East. More precisely, Perez de Cuellar's objective behind his talks with the Israeli prime minister were not actually aimed to work out a formula for peace in the Middle East, but to thaw the freeze engulfing peace negotiations in the region. The reports added that during the talks, Shamir affirmed Israel's desire to hold direct negotiations with the Arabs and Israel's rejection of any superpower's participation in the conference the United Nations has been endeavoring to convene regarding the Palestinian issue in particular and the Middle East crisis in general.

As is known, the UN secretary general has addressed messages to all parties involved in the Middle East dispute, as well as to the superpowers to ascertain their position toward convening the aforementioned conference. Egypt conveyed its approval of the conference to the UN secretary general during his visit to Cairo last week. Egypt's statement at UN headquarters in New York said it welcomed the convening of the conference and the participation of all permanent UN Security Council members. In the

statement Egypt stressed the need for the conference to remain open to any Arab state that wishes to participate. Furthermore, Egypt said that the conference should convene in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the UN resolutions that are pertinent to the Palestinian problem and Middle East crisis, and the principles of international law.

Israel's stand on the conference is well known. Israel has rejected the call for convening the conference — a longstanding call that was revived by the International Conference on Palestine held in Switzerland a few months ago.

Likewise, the United States has rejected the call for convening the conference. To elucidate further, we say that the conference runs totally counter to Israel's objectives, policy, and strategy. The conference will focus on the need for the Palestinian people to regain their usurped rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to set up their independent state on their land. Israel rejects this and refuses to recognize the presence of the Palestinian people by imposing its policy of fait accompli on the occupied Arab territories. Israel has also expanded its occupation to involve southern Lebanon.

It is worth mentioning that at a time when the UN secretary general was holding talks in Israel, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced that the United States has failed in bringing peace to the Middle East.

Shultz urged those who abrogated the Israeli-Lebanese accord to reconsider their stand. We conclude from Shultz' statement that the United States will not undertake any efforts to thaw the freeze engulfing peace efforts in the Middle East. Hence, we can determine that the UN secretary general's tour of the Middle East was doomed to failure from the very beginning.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,496 — 14 June

JN141552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) — Iraqi forward units have shelled Iranian positions and troop concentrations in the Maysan sector.

Iraqi military Communique No 1,496 issued here this evening said that the Iraqi units scored direct hits against the Iranian forces. The communique added that one Iranian was killed, and one vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,496 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our victorious Armed Forces continue their courageous confrontation of the Iranian aggressors. The results in the operational sectors for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A number of enemy personnel were sighted opposite one of our forward units positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our unit pounded the enemy personnel with all types of weapons, killing one, and destroying one vehicle and one infantry position.

2. One of our forward units shelled several enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite its positions in the Maysan sector, scoring direct hits.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 June 1984

Air Force Commander Asserts Iraq's Capability

JN151202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — The commander of the Air Force and Air Defense has emphasized that the Iranian forces will suffer a great defeat if they try to carry out a new aggressive adventure on Iraq's international border. While receiving Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, president of the Iraqi Journalists Union, and members of the union's board on the occasion of Iraqi press day today, the Air Force commander said that the Iraqi Armed Forces have plans that have not yet been used. These plans can destroy the Iranian military machine and establishment on which Iran depends in pursuing its aggression against Iraq. The Air Force commander pointed out that the Iraqi forces' siege of Khark Island is only the beginning and will develop later if the Iranian regime insists on pursuing its war and threatening the security and interests of Iraq and those of other Arab Gulf countries. He affirmed that the Iraqi pilots are capable of protecting the Arab Gulf's security against any crazy adventure that the Iranian regime may carry out in the region.

ATH-THAWRAH: 'Firm Desire' To Observe Cease-Fire

JN150741 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0546 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — The newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* says that Iraq believes that the Iranian regime's acceptance of the UN secretary general's proposal concerning the halt on the bombing of cities does not make the slightest change in the course of war and aggression which the charlatans of Qom and Tehran have been pursuing against Iraq since their assumption of power in Iran.

In an article published today, the paper adds that although the Iranian rulers' acceptance of the proposal constitutes a real victory for Iraq and the course it has pursued, as well as its desire for peace, this acceptance does not at all mean that the Iranian rulers have abandoned their mean objectives and hidden rancor against Iraq or their dreams to expand at the expense of Iraq and the Arab nation. The paper affirms that the Iraqi people, led by their Armed Forces, will hold firmly to their guns and maintain a high state of vigilance, alertness, and readiness in order to confront the forces of aggression and expansion, crush the aggression, and achieve final victory for their firm and strong will for a just and honorable peace.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: Iraq's complete abidance by the decision concerning the ban on bombing towns and its firm desire to implement this decision will not absolutely affect its strong determination to bury the Khomeyniite evil and achieve peace.

National Assembly Elections Set for 20 Sep

JN141121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) — The RCC has decided to hold the National Assembly elections on 20 September 1984.

This came in a decision which was signed by President Saddam Husayn, chairman of RCC, and published here today. More than seven million voters are expected to take part in the broadest democratic exercise to be witnessed by the country to elect 250 members who will represent 15 million Iraqi citizens in the next session of the Iraqi National Assembly.

World Peace Conference To Convene 8 July

JN150816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — A world conference for peace will be held here on 8 July 1984 under the slogan: The dangerous effects of the Arab Gulf war on world peace and security.

During its 3-day session, the conference will discuss the effects of the Iraq-Iran war on peace and security. The conference's preparatory committee sent out 700 invitations to prominent political parties, organizations, federations, trade unions, and political, social, economic, and cultural figures from various parts of the world. In a statement to *ATH-THAWRAH* published today, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, chairman of the conference's preparatory committee, said that the conference constitutes a great political and informational activity in solidarity with Iraq and in support of its peaceful trend which seeks to halt the fighting, solve the problems peacefully through negotiations, and avoid any dangers of the Gulf countries becoming involved through the continuation, escalation, or expansion of the war. The conference will discuss the implications of the continuation of the war on world peace, he reiterated.

Hammudi added that the importance of this conference lies in the fact that it is peaceful and political and embodies the will of peoples and the good vanguard forces regarding the need to halt the fighting between Iraq and Iran and to protect this strategic area from any implications that may lead to the military intervention of foreign forces in its affairs.

Hammudi noted that the conference is a big demonstration of the effective forces in the Arab homeland, the world, the socialist camp, and the Western countries. These forces include ruling and opposition political parties that both agree on achieving peace and halting the war. On the other hand, the conference will witness cultural and artistic functions prepared by the Iraqi popular organizations that reflect Iraq's pan-Arab course and solid national unity. It will also witness an extensive popular and artistic festival. A special poster, book shows, photographs and a folklore industries show will be prepared for the conference. Different cards bearing the conference's slogan and carrying the Iraqi children's drawings about peace will be distributed among the conferees.

INA: Khamene'i, Hashemi-Rafsanjani Dispute Policy

JN141152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jun (INA) — Press reports stated here today that the next few days may witness a decisive end to the dispute between the Iranian regime's President 'Ali Khamene'i and Majlis Council Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. This came in an exclusive report by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA'* from Paris quoting Western diplomats in Tehran. The paper says: Hashemi-Rafsanjani accused Khamene'i of treason after he agreed on the UN secretary general's proposal to halt bombing the cities. The paper quoted Western diplomats as saying that as Khamene'i ordered the Iranian army to halt bombing the Iraqi cities, Hashemi-Rafsanjani summoned Revolution Guards Commander Mohsen Reza'i and asked him to continue bombing the Iraqi cities, and especially Basra. At that time Iraq announced that the Iranian side was not abiding by the pledge made by Khamene'i. Thus, the Iraqi forces shelled Dezful with missiles in retaliation for Iran's bombardment of Basra and other Iraqi cities. The paper notes that Khamene'i threatened to resign his post after the bombardment of Dezful if the Revolution Guards forces — whose commander is loyal to Hashemi-Rafsanjani — did not stop violating the agreement reahced through the United Nations. The same sources said that in his urgent message to Khomeyni, Khamene'i held Hashemi-Rafsanjani responsible for the results of the Iraqi bombardment of Dezful. Khamene'i asked Khomeyni to give him the freedom to use all his authorities as the president of the republic and the chairman of the Higher Defense Council.

Commentary Lauds Khamene'i

NC151027 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0530 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners and people of Iran: People throughout the world and public-spirited nations of the region expressed their satisfaction over the Iran-Iraq agreement to halt the bombing of defenseless cities, welcomed this step with goodwill and with hopes for peace, and lauded both countries for their competence.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani — this subservient Zionist pawn, this criminal, and this source of treachery — together with his godless clique do not favor any act that may please God, the Muslims, and the world. (?Good nature) and advanced thinking are never welcomed by these wretched criminals.

When Iran's president announced his agreement to stop the bombing of cities — a proposal put forth by the United Nations to Iran and Iraq — and informed you, the people of Iran, and the world through the mass media of his decision, the criminal clergyman and murderer of the oppressed Iranian people's children, Hasehmi-Rafsanjani, his knife-wielders, and toadies attacked the indomitable and epic-making city of Basra with heavy artillery in a bid to both discredit 'Ali Khamene'i worldwide and isolate him internationally. A number of innocent people and children were killed during this attack. Iraq had to retaliate to answer the criminal Shaykh Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and attacked Dezful with missiles.

O Iranian people, be knowing and aware. There are other hirelings like Hashemi-Rafsanjani in the criminal Khomeyni regime. These people are never prepared to stop the mourning of the Iranian people and they do not want the (?attacks) against Iran's cities and villages and the massacres at the fronts to end. At this sensitive moment when the grounds for peace between Iran and Iraq have been paved, you, O people of Iran, should tighten your grip on the wretched shaykh of Rafsanjan and his clique. You should vengefully shed the filthy blood of these bloodthirsty people, these servants of criminal Zionism, and these spreaders of death. Today is the day on which you, the disgruntled people of Iran, should endeavor to distinguish your and Iran's friends from the foes, topple them from their seat of power to end their treacheries and crimes, and crush their (?monstrous) heads under your feet. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, this number one kafir and spy of the criminal Israel, is not thinking of your, the Iranian people's welfare, security, and progress. The only thing (?this bloodthirsty shaykh) thinks of is how to satisfy the Zionists, to destroy national wealth, and to kill Iranian youths.

O people of Iran, be vigilant. Do everything you can, and seize any opportunity you can, to establishpeace between the two Muslim nations — Iran and Iraq. Overthrow suspicious elements such as Hashemi-Rafsanjani and show his criminal master, who is lolling in his cave in Jamaran like a demon, that whoever opposes peace will be crucified by the Iranian people because we, the Iranians, want security, peace, and calm, and we are tired of war, bloodshed, fratricide, wailing, and injustice. We, on our part, warn the criminal Hashimi-Rafsanjani and the executioner Khomeyni that if they show obstinacy in the protraction of the war between the two nations of Iran and Iraq, we will inflict blows on their rotten heads which they will never forget. But if they want peace, we will welcome them because we are fervent supporters of peace. However, if they feel like shedding blood, or like committing crimes, we will not remain idle but will inflict destructive blows and destroy the essence of the Khomeyni-Rafsanjani regime.

'Ubaydat Interviewed on Arab Solidarity, Gulf War
JN142058 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1825 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat by three unidentified reporters representing the Omani radio, television, and press, broadcast on Omani television; date not specified — video-recorded]

[Text] [First reporter] Dear viewers, in your name and on behalf of the radio, television, and press in the Sultanate of Oman, we thank His Excellency Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat for giving Omani television, radio, and press this opportunity to conduct this interview with him. His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal's visit to his Brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id comes within the context of consultations and the exchange of viewpoints, particularly because our region is passing through one of its critical stages. What are the nature and dimensions of this visit?

['Ubaydat] Thank you. First of all, I would like to express my extreme happiness to be visiting the Sultanate at this time with His Majesty King Husayn. My only comment on this visit is that His Majesty King Husayn has always held consultations with his brother Arab leaders and kings. This is a course to which we in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have become accustomed, and we believe that our brothers in the Sultanate of Oman are very aware of this course. This visit is an extension of former visits, and comes as a reaffirmation of Arab brotherhood and of the close bonds existing between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Sultanate of Oman. This visit, particularly at this specific time, acquires special importance, because both we in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and His Majesty King Husayn feel that we have a special responsibility toward our brothers in the Gulf. This is only natural, because all of us have the same interests and a common future. Thus, the bonds of brotherhood, joint Arab interest, as well as the future and stability of this region are of great concern both to the Jordanian people and the Arab nation. These are the reasons for the current visit.

[Second reporter] Mr 'Ubaydat, what role is the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan currently assuming in order to clear the Arab atmosphere?

['Ubaydat] Under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has always felt and will continue to feel, God willing, that it has a responsibility, as part of this Arab nation, toward its people and toward both the Arab and Islamic nations. Jordan undoubtedly has a role to assume in clearing the Arab atmosphere, as is the case for every Arab country. This role is linked to our interests in Jordan and to the interests of the Arab people and nation. Consequently, any move to clear the Arab atmosphere is a constructive move that will contribute to realizing the Arabs' intrinsic strength, something which has been impaired during the past period.

You are well aware that Arab solidarity as a method of action and agreement among Arab brothers and countries is at the minimum acceptable level for Arab cooperation in all circumstances. That's why Jordan is eager, now more than ever, to exert sincere efforts in an attempt to achieve a practical Arab solidarity at this stage. Therefore, we always seek further meetings with our Arab brothers, irrespective of the nature of relations existing among some Arab countries at this stage. Our purpose in all this is to be as we should be — supporters of our Arab brothers. We also must grasp any opportunity that enables to hold any meeting with any Arab country and to encourage any Arab meeting concerning the settlement of any dispute. We believe that settling any Arab dispute, or at least pushing these disputes aside, will be a step forward on the road to clearing the Arab atmosphere. We hope these efforts will be crowned with convening the Arab summit, either soon or at least on its annual date, so that Arab leaders may discuss matters frankly, settle some of their differences, and devote their attention to what could be done. This is because the region is engulfed by dangers which are obvious to everyone.

We hope that we and our Arab brothers will be able to convene an Arab summit conference at which the spirit of frankness and brotherhood will prevail, so that we can avert some of the harm that threatens our Arab region. I believe that our ultimate objective is to have this be an advanced step toward rebuilding the intrinsic Arab force. We cannot foresee any alternative for this force, since it embodies various elements for protecting and defending our homeland and for asserting our presence in the international arena.

[Second reporter] God willing.

[Third reporter] Your Excellency Ahmad 'Ubaydat, the Iraq-Iran war has assumed dangerous dimensions, particularly following recent attacks against Arab oil tankers in Gulf waters. What is Jordan's assessment of these developments, and what possible methods do you envisage for ending this war, which has exhausted the blood and money of two Islamic countries?

['Ubaydat] We and you, as well as all of our Arab brothers in the Arab world, have been living with this war for the past 4 years. We have experienced its pains and its negative impact on our abilities in this region, as well as on the security and stability of this region's nations. I do not like to look at the past for too long. However, Jordan under His Majesty King Husayn adopted a clear stand from the beginning: that there should be a clear Arab stand that supports Arab rights, adheres to Arab pacts, and commits our Arab brothers to Arab pacts and the collective Arab defense pact. All of this should be expressed by a unified Arab stand, which would constitute the nucleus of an Islamic stand around the Arab stand in order to convey the Arab and Islamic nations' will to the two warring parties — Iraq and Iran — that the fighting should stop and peaceful negotiations should begin. Unfortunately, the Arabs could not achieve this move and the war continued.

The situation is now much more complicated. The superpowers' interests have become clear to the observer. A great number of countries have increased their intervention for economic reasons. The result is the deteriorating situation which culminated in the so-called tanker war in the Gulf. We had expected this as a result of the war continuing without the existence of a practical way to stop it. If we are to comment on the Iraq-Iran war, then I say that we have a firm view. We may disagree with some, but we have no alternative to this stand. Some Arab brothers may have

a different opinion, but we have an opinion which we have declared and on which we have insisted. If the Arab situation is incapable of being effective, then the continuation of this war appears to be inevitable. I believe it would be better if the Arabs manage to establish a unified stand once again, because the Arabs will be respected in the international arena. Such a stand would be a clear call to, if not pressure on, the superpowers that they should reconsider their methods of intervening in this war. Once again, I say that a unified Arab stand could be one of the factors in initiating an appropriate international move to end this war. We believe that the superpowers are capable of doing more than they are doing now. However, it seems that the complications in the international situation, as well as these countries' continued concern for their own interests and nothing else, continue to have the upper hand in dealing with the war in this region.

We believe today, more than at any time in the past, that extending this war to tankers is clear evidence of the course adopted by the superpowers. Therefore, we say that our brothers in the GCC are called upon to reconsider their course of action among themselves and to practically and effectively increase coordination,so that our brothers in the Gulf will not be surprised by any future operations which may force them to pay a higher price than they would have to pay for the loss of an oil tanker.

In my opinion, this is a call for our brothers in the Gulf area to gain greater understanding of the problem and increase their coordination and cooperation. It is a call for doing what can be practically done, not for expanding the scope of the war — since we reject expanding the scope of the war — but for emphasizing their stand within their abilities. Consequently, the brothers in the Gulf area must make all concerned world countries realize how serious this stand is.

[First reporter] Your Excellency Ahmad 'Ubaydat, prime minister of brotherly Jordan, the two great monarchs held talks yesterday. Will you please shed light on the results of these talks at the end of this visit?

['Ubaydat] The talks between Their Majesties King Husayn and Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id were brotherly, frank, and comprehensive. They dealt with relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Sultanate of Oman, Arab relations in the current circumstances, the situation in the Gulf states and the GCC, the Iraq-Iran war, all Arab relations, and the Arab summit and the hope for holding it. The talks also dealt with the international move toward the Palestine question, as it is the crux of the Middle East problem and has a special place for us in Jordan in particular and for our Arab brothers in general.

As I said, the talks were frank and comprehensive and touched on everything. The two sides comprehensively reviewed the superpowers' stands toward this region, what the Arabs can do in the European arena with regard to moving toward peace in the Middle East, and what the Arabs can do with regard to ending the Iraq-Iran war. This is in addition to measures the Arabs can take in order to strengthen both the GCC stand and the Arab stand in general, as well as to strengthen relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Sultanate of Oman.

I believe that the results of this meeting were positive, thanks be to God, and I hope that the coming days will see more cooperation in various fields between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Sultanate of Oman. We look forward to activating relations between us and our brothers in Oman, in all fields, particularly in the fields of culture, youth, information, and economics. This is only natural for both Jordan and Oman.

[Second reporter] Your Excellency Ahmad 'Ubaydat, what point did the Jordanian-Palestinian talks reach? Is there a formula of joint action between the two sides?

['Ubaydat] Brother, there are no continuing talks at present, but there are meetings and consultations aimed at reaching a formula of joint action. So far, there is no complete formula of joint action between us in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO leadership. What there is in fact is a number of points on which the two sides agree. These points concentrate on the priority of joint action in the occupied territories in order to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories in the West Bank and Gaza.

This cooperation extends to the Arab arena in order to urge our Arab brothers to honor their commitments toward Jordan and the PLO, so that the Jordanian-Palestinian support fund may continue to work in a beneficial manner. This depends on Arab countries honoring their commitments which were decided during the Arab summit. We hope that a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will begin moves to resume this activity after the 'Id al-Fitr holiday. On the second point, there is an understanding on the need for moves in the European and international arenas, with coordination between Jordan and the PLO, in order to help solve the Palestinian question. There may be other points of agreement, such as the attitude of Jordan and the PLO toward utilizing the convening of the international peace conference, which the UN secretary general is actively looking into at the moment. He is assessing opinions and evaluating the possibility of convening it at the end of this year.

[Third reporter] Your Excellency, the events in Lebanon and the current U.S. elections have created a kind of stalemate toward solutions for the Middle East problem. In your opinion, will the situation remain as it is even after the U.S. elections?

['Ubaydat] Do you mean in Lebanon?

[Third reporter] I mean in the Middle East in general.

['Ubaydat] It seems that is right. The nature of this stage is stalemate, despite the escalation or the sirens warning of escalation in the Iraq-Iran war. As for the situation in Lebanon, we had some hope and optimism that the Lebanese brothers would be able to overcome the very difficult stage through which the Lebanese people passed during the past years after the bitter war.

Regretfully, it seems that there is now a setback. We hope that Lebanon will not be partitioned. We also hope that the Lebanese political forces will be able to respond to the Lebanese people's true desire for peaceful and secure living, and that these political forces deal foremost with Lebanon's interests, which lie in freedom, far from any intervention in its internal affairs, with law

prevailing over all Lebanese; and in restoring Lebanon to a unified country ruled by order and the Constitution.

It is deeply regretful that the situation in Lebanon still has bad omens. The countries intervening in Lebanon are still on Lebanese territory. All that is being said about the collapse of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and what is described as a defeat of U.S. policy are one thing. However, it seems to me that until now the Lebanese people are the only defeated side. We hope to God that our Lebanese brothers, by their will and with aid from the Arabs and the forces of good in this world, will be able to regain their trust and confidence in themselves, and that this bloodshed will stop.

[First reporter] This is what we sincerely wish for our Arab nation in its efforts and aspirations for achieving the hopes of its people. We thank His Excellency Ahmad 'Ubaydat, prime minister of fraternal Jordan, for this information, for shedding light on this visit, and for his indepth view of intense issues.

['Ubaydat] Thank you. I wish the television of the Sultanate of Oman and the brother reporters every success.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Middle East Policy

JN141748 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1611 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following Javier Perez de Cuellar's Middle East tour, during which he was shown Israel's intransigence, the cause returns again to the files of U.S. policy, which has used and is still using a misleading method of handling this intransigence. His Majesty King Husayn exposed the dimensions of U.S. policy, which misled the Arabs for the past 17 years and thus enabled Israel to devour and digest more Arab territories than those occupied in 1967 and annex occupied Lebanese territories. The United States gave the Arabs hollow promises while continuing its financial, military, and economic aid to Israel. This enabled Israel to build more settlements in occupied Arab territories, save its collapsing economy, and double its military capabilities in the Middle East.

When King Husayn says that the United States has lost its role as a peacemaker in the Middle East, he is expressing his feelings as a result of the long years of deception the United States practiced against Jordan and the Arabs in favor of Israel's expansionist aggression. Furthermore, when the king says that the United States has lost its credibility in the region, he does not say so for no reason, but as a result of a series of frustrations which U.S. policy exercised against Arab aspirations to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

From this premise, Jordan responded positively to the UN call to hold an international conference for peace in the Middle East, because Jordan believes that this conference constitutes the only hope of breaking the stalemate in the region and of achieving a just and durable peace. When the United States voices its support for Israel by rejecting the UN call for such a conference, the image thus becomes more obvious, revealing the dimensions of Israel's aggressive intentions in the region and the unconditional U.S. support for these aggressive intentions. The U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance constitutes the final nail in the coffin of U.S. credibility in the Arab world, and shows the U.S. policy's blatant hostility to the Arab nation and its fateful cause.

What does the United States want from the Arab world as a result of supporting Israel and encouraging it to tame Arab will, which rejects the policy of submitting to Israeli occupation authorities? As the United States has put itself at the service of Israel's expansionist plans and aggressive practices both inside and outside occupied Arab territories since 1967, it will be more viable for it as a superpower in today's world to not resort to deception in order to peddle Israel's expansionist plans and allow Israel to adopt its aggressive stand against the Arab world.

When a superpower bases its policy on lies, it thus submits its resignation from handling international issues and loses its credibility. This is exactly what has taken place between us and U.S. policy — a policy that has been adopted by successive U.S. Administrations since 1967. Because of all this, the United States lost its role as a peacemaker in the Middle East.

AR-RA'Y Views Outcome of Perez de Cuellar's Tour

JN141133 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Jun pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "The Results of Perez de Cuellar's Tour"]

[Text] Perez de Cuellar has not succeeded in overcoming the U.S.-Israeli obstacle which still prevents the United Nations from playing its role in restoring peace and stability to the region. The Israeli opposition to an international conference continues. Therefore, the UN secretary general's tour has led to the traditional outcome — an intransigent Israeli stand. Obviously, this result is a challenge not only to the world organization but to the peace process itself. At the same time, it entails condemnation of U.S.-Israeli behavior, which does not recognize peace as a necessity and a top priority for the region and the whole world.

The outcome of the tour means:

First: Israeli insistence on aborting peace efforts in the region constitutes a firm strategy. This strategy considers peace as the obstacle to Israel's plans to swallow up the occupied Palestinian land and later new lands in the Arab world. Therefore, Israel is determined to foil any effort to lead the area to peace.

Second: U.S. support for Israel's intransigence is part of a U.S. plan to subjugate the area to U.S. hegemony through its agent — Israel. Therefore, U.S. support for Israel has become the core of U.S. strategy in the region. It is wrong to expect a change in U.S. behavior in the foreseeable future unless U.S. policy comes under real pressure to force it to reconsider its calculations and aims.

Third: The European Community cannot at this point claim that it has carried out its duties toward the region. Unless the Community puts real pressure on the United States to make it participate in an international conference that restores peace and stability to the region, the European role will remain a theoretical

one that only pays lip-service, and the efforts exerted by the United Nations will be a mere appeal that lacks the power of execution.

Fourth: The current Arab reality with its disputes and negativisms is an encouraging factor for the continuation of theU.S.-Israeli challenge to peace, the non-translation of the theoretical European stand into action, and the inability of the United Nations to exert fruitful efforts.

In view of all this, the negative outcome of Perez de Cuellar's tour represents a new call for all Arabs to face up to the challenges and take the initiative to restore just peace and stability to the region through their solidarity and intrinsic power after it has become clear that the acquisition of this power is the condition for regaining and achieving the peace they hope for.

U.S Embassy Employees Abducted, Released 14 Jun

NC141620 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Within the framework of Junblatt's attacks in West Beirut, men at a roadblock at Al-Barbir this evening kidnapped five U.S. Embassy employees who were in a Peugeot 604. They were later released except Dawud Khalaf, who was taken to an unknown destination.

Karami Meets Al-Jumayyil, Makes Statement 14 June

NC141646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] At 1700 today, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the republic, discussed with Prime Minister Rashid Karami the security and political developments and the situation following the vote of confidence to the government. The meeting ended at 1810 following which Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We must admit that the situation in the country, the exacerbations that ended on Monday with a large number of innocent citizens as victims, the Chamber of Deputies' session that concluded with 53 deputies giving their vote of confidence, the hopes pinned on the government as being the one prepared for salvation, the government of national unity — all of these subjects were discussed with his excellency the president this afternoon.

We stress our will and determination to continue on the course of salvation from all that we are embroiled in. This justifies our being a government and our work as citizens. We want to save ourselves and the people from what they are heading for. This requires serious and effective work from us because it is not acceptable that anyone should ask who started the firing, who is sabotaging the security process, and other useless questions. The question always is: Who must undertake this salvation operation that we have discussed at length. I say each of us is responsible. Each one of us is called upon to work so the course will proceed toward its objectives. The security objective comes before anything else. If security does not prevail, then nothing can be achieved in this country. We must not squander the available opportunities to reach the shore of safety. We will reach it, God willing, because of the will of this enlightened and generous people.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, in your opinion, is will alone enough or must it be accompanied by a capable security tool? This leads us to the issue of the Army, its role, and the role of the security forces in general.

[Karami] There is no doubt that legitimacy — that is, the authority — is the one responsible and is required to undertake this major role. The national unity government was formed for this purpose — to carry out this required role. For it to carry out this role, it must have a tool at hand through which it can achieve what it wants. This tool is the Army and the Internal Security Forces. For this purpose, all must have confidence in the Army. This requires its rehabilitation [ta'hiluhu] in order to become capable of carrying out the task required of it. We have been discussing all these matters from the first day. I have great hope that we will reach a stage that will enable us to get what we want.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, will the Cabinet meet at the end of the week, or will there not be a session before next Wednesday?

[Karami] In fact, it does not matter whether the Cabinet session is held before Wednesday or not because we are in the stage of carrying out what is required of us as a government. The Cabinet is the natural means through which we meet to discuss our overall program.

[Reporter] May we know the reasons for not holding the Cabinet session this week?

[Karami] Naturally, I bear the responsibility personally. We emerged from the Chamber of Deputies' session at 1630 on Tuesday; Ramadan is also a reason for not being able to meet Wednesday. Therefore, I asked his excellency the president of the republic to postpone the session to another date, which we hope will not be far off. [end recording]

Joint Security Liaison Committee Meets 14 June

NC142012 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Joint Security Liaison Committee held an expanded meeting this evening at the mufti's office. Representatives of the Progressive Socialist Party, the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun, the Amal Movement, the mufti's office, and Internal Security officers attended the meeting. After reviewing the security situation in the city of Beirut, the Liaison Committee reaffirmed its support for the Internal Security Forces to maintain security in the city of Beirut. The committee also placed all its resources at the disposal of the Internal Security Forces to ensure security for the citizens. It also emphasized its eagerness to maintain the unity of the Islamic and nationalist ranks in Beirut and asked the citizens not to heed tendentious rumors. The committee decided to continue its meetings at the mufti's office to confirm this trend and implement the necessary measures.

Army, South To Be Discussed During Khaddam Visit

NC141707 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] More than one source today affirmed that the Cabinet is not scheduled to meet this week because of continued disagreement over the Army issue. The sources said that current action is focused on the basic question of consolidating the cease-fire pending Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Beirut either Saturday or Monday.

Khaddam's visit to Beirut was decided upon after two contacts — one between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil, and the other between Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Minister Khaddam.

The subjects to be discussed during the Syrian-Lebanese meeting are numerous and diverse. The most important subject is the military establishment. An agreement on rebuilding this establishment will pave the way for the government to embark on its task. Another subject to be discussed is the south and ways to liberate it from Israeli occupation.

It has been learned in this respect that Prime Minister Karami continues to reject any direct dialogue with the Zionist enemy and that his government agrees to security arrangements in the south, provided that legitimate Lebanese and international forces supervise these arrangements and that such arrangements do not conflict with Lebanon's sovereignty. It also has been learned in this context that the Israeli enemy has informed Lebanon that it will not agree to any arrangements unless its agents — the Army of South Lebanon — participates in the arrangements.

Education Minister Comments on Cabinet Session

NC141955 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has affirmed that the Cabinet will convene only after sufficient preparations are made for it to ensure tangible results. He said that the way for the government to adopt decisions that can halt the fighting is through a consensus of views on building the Army. He believes that fraternal Syria can play a role in eliminating some of the difficulties facing the government's procession toward achieving the desired results.

Birri Criticizes Call for Palestinians' Return

NC140946 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and Amal Movement leader, today commented on certain stands by leaders of Lebanese parties and Palestinian organizations that demand the return of armed Palestinians to the Lebanese arena, saying: These enthusiastic stands exhibited under the present conditions through which Lebanon and its south are passing do not serve the Lebanese cause, which is primarily the liberation of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya from the Israeli occupation, nor do they serve the Palestinian cause, the sanctity of which we believed in and continue to believe.

Minister Birri added: We request our Palestinian brothers not to involve wounded Lebanon, not even verbally, in a struggle that cannot serve our interests, our cause, and their cause, for which the sons of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya are paying with their lives and property.

Sham'un Comments on Army, Security 14 June

NC141448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] President al-Jumayyil today met with [former] President Camille Sham'un. The meeting concentrated on Army and security issues. Sham'un said: Everyone is convinced that no progress can be made unless security is established. This means a complete cease-fire. He added: Lebanon cannot tolerate another day like last Monday. He further said: The other subjects we discussed were the Army issue and the need to pay attention to it in view of the Army's importance in safeguarding security, and because the Army will be relied upon when security arrangements are discussed. Security and the impending future Army are the basic issues we focus on so we can discuss reforms and construction outlined in the Cabinet statement. Sham'un expressed his optimism that all ministers and deputies will set aside personal considerations and concentrate on one issue: that of serving the homeland through maintaining the cease-fire.

Amal Reportedly Storms Sabra, Shatila Camps

NC141701 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Amal Movement today continued its campaign against the Sunni Palestinian alliance, storming the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and kidnapping approximately 20 Palestinians from Ba'labakk. Amal gunmen also kidnapped the driver of deputy Mahmud 'Ammar in Ar-Rawshah. The Amal gunmen distributed arms and ammunition to their centers in Burj al-Barajinah and Ash-Shiyah.

In addition, Sunni military preparations are continuing. The Al-Murabitun command has asked for quick and intensive training to speed up the reorganization of its ranks and the strengthening of its basic capabilities to confront any developments in the area. Early this morning military vehicles and Al-Murabitun followers were seen in At-Tariq al-Jadidah and Abu Shakir unloading arms and ammunition at certain depots. Meanwhile, an Amal gunman was killed today in the Al-Mazra'ah area, where gunmen opened fire from a speeding car on an Amal patrol. The Amal Movement then intensified its roadblocks in the area.

Foreign Minister Ash-Shar' Meets Palestinian Leader

JN141451 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jun (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' received here today Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Talks focused on the situation in the Palestinian arena and means of strengthening PLO unity to confront capitulationist plans.

Al-Ahmar Meets Lebanese Party Leader June 14

JN141337 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jun (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received Ina'm Ra'd, leader of the Syrian National Social Party. They reviewed the Lebanese situation, regional developments, and the activities of the national political organizations to strengthen the front confronting the imperialist Zionist plan against Lebanon and the Arab nation. Both sides emphasized the importance of Syria's role as a base for continuing the struggle, supporting and confronting hostile plans, and furthering the victory of Lebanon and the Palestinian people. They also stressed the need for nationalist action and coordination among nationalist forces to serve the pan-Arab strategy of Arab struggle.

CSSR's Prime Minister Strougal To Visit Soon

JN141342 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1305 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jun (SANA) — Lumbomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR's Council of Ministers, will conduct an official visit to Syria during the next few days in response to an invitation from Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister.

Ba'th Party's Sayyagh Meets USSR Friendship Official

JN141524 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jun (SANA) — Dr Fawaz Sayyagh, director of the Ba'th Party National Command's Information and Publications Bureau, received here today Dr (Alkavomin), deputy chairman of the USSR-Syrian Friendship Society [name and title as received]. Talks centered on relations of cooperation and friendship between the two friendly people and parties. Dr (Alkavomin) praised the militant role of the Syrian Arab people and the Ba'th Party in the Arab region. It is worth mentioning that Dr (Alkavomin) has done a number of studies on the Ba'th Party and the Arab liberation movement. He has also written a book entitled "Camp David Is a Policy Doomed to Failure."

AL-BA'TH Rejects Shamir's Peace Claims

JN150846 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 15 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its comment today, *AL-BA'TH* rejects Yitzhaq Shamir's statement in which he spoke about peace with a military overtone. The paper says: The Zionist prime minister was not satisfied with rejecting the UN efforts for Middle East peace or anything else other than the U.S.-sponsored peace. In fact, he contradicted himself when he rejected the international conference for peace and spoke about Semitism, because the United Nations considers Zionism a racist movement and the international community rejects the idea of Israeli superiority as a strategy to coerce all nations and not just the Arab people.

AL-BA'TH asks: Are the Arabs not Semitic? And are they not killed by the Zionists? Therefore, what kind of Semitism are the Zionist Israeli rulers talking about? Are they not thus confirming their racist chauvinism, although their link to Semitism is a sheer lie? Although Shamir rejected all the UN resolutions on consolidation of the peace concept, he lamented that peace would be jeopardized in Lebanon if the UN forces did not protect the Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon.

While Shamir was talking about the international injustice to Israel and protesting that the whole world, with the exception of the Americans, opposes Israeli policy, urgent press reports were talking about preparations Israel is making for its aggression against Syria and Lebanon. The Zionist papers spoke about U.S.-Israeli maneuvers and the Zionist army's storming operations against the villages of southern Lebanon.

AL-BA'TH points out that the head of the Zionist government did not deny that war, death, and destruction are Israel's only course now and in the future until the so-called Eretz Yisra'el is attained. Shamir also did not fail to accuse Syria of being hostile to peace, thereby purposely forgetting that Israel still occupies Syrian territory and that Syria is part of a nation that still suffers from Israeli aggression.

Despite Shamir's hawkish statements, the future will only be for justice. Syria, which stands for justice, will triumph despite Zionist scheming and aggression.

TISHRIN Views Support for Lebanese Reconciliation

JN150744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 15 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the newspaper *TISHRIN* says: What is required is a concerted effort to translate the national dialogue resolutions and the government policy statement into tangible facts. Syria supports all sides that abide by this national line. It will certainly not make peace with those who are trying to circumvent and undermine this line from within.

The reconciliation process has begun and there is no going back on it regardless of the conspirators' plots. These conspirators may capitalize on the people's blood through the security eruptions, but their plots are bound to turn against them in the end, because they are a real form of suicide.

Israel Blamed for Lebanese Turmoil

JN100824 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its commentary today, the newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* stresses that Lebanon can foil the Zionist schemes. It says: Israel's pressures and threats against the Lebanese national unity government have become clear-cut in their objectives and features. They are aimed at obstructing the march of accord on the one hand, and at foiling the serious attempts being undertaken by Rashid Karami's government to liberate the south from the Israeli occupation on the other. This is confirmed by Israeli officials' statements and threats in this regard.

Yesterday, enemy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced with absolute clarity that the Lebanese Government's disapproval of the security arrangements will delay the Israeli withdrawal from the south. It is obvious that this language implies the greatest degree of extortion and threat because, by linking security arrangements and Israeli withdrawal, Shamir intends to corner the Lebanese Government, at least politically. However, these obvious Israeli maneuvers and extortions are completely incapable of achieving their aims. The Lebanese are well aware of the fact that Israel is their main foe and that it is the side putting pressure on them and moving the agent tools to ignite the security situation in any possible way. It is not a coincidence that Israel chose the UN secretary general's presence [in Lebanon] as an opportunity to exacerbate the security situation in Beirut, to blare out aggressive statements against the Lebanese Government and people, and to move its hireling tools in the Lebanese arena so that these tools would carry out sabotage and criminal acts.

ATH-THAWRAH indicates that the Lebanese people's awareness of the Israeli scheme is insufficient, and that they should adopt quick and practical measures to foil Israel's plans and prevent it from infiltrating into southern Lebanon with the aims of striking and disrupting it.

Fire From Syrian Lines Aimed at IDF Patrol

TA141709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] There were exchanges of fire for about 2 hours near the Syrian line in the eastern sector in southern Lebanon this afternoon. Our forces suffered no casualties. The IDF spokesman announced that at 1500 fire was directed from the Syrian lines toward an IDF foot patrol near Kafr Quq, in the eastern sector in southern Lebanon. Our forces returned small arms and tank fire toward the source of the firing. The foot patrol was rescued. As said, our forces suffered no casualties. At nearly 1700 the fire stopped and the area is now quiet.

Military Sources Comment

JN150633 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] High-ranking military sources have expressed their belief that the exchange of fire with the Syrian forces in southern Lebanon's eastern sector yesterday afternoon was a local flare-up and did not indicate a Syrian intention to heat up the lines. Our military correspondent said that the level of preparedness of the Syrian forces stationed in Lebanon returned to normal over the past few days following the return of stability to the Damascus regime.

The correspondent added that in the place where the exchange of fire occurred yesterday, there is no clear line to separate the IDF and the Syrian forces, and the IDF does not know where the Syrians consider this line to pass through.

A similar incident took place by mistake in this area several months ago. Our correspondent noted that the IDF are building fortifications in southern Lebanon's eastern sector in order to entrench their presence opposite the Syrian forces there.

Incident Regarded as 'Local'

TA150524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Senior military sources estimate that the incident yesterday with the Syrians was initiated by a local element, and does not indicate a Syrian trend to heat up the lines. In the last few days, the Syrian Army's alert in Lebanon has resumed its regular [mequbelet] level, as our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin Tal recording] The picture that emerges from yesterday's incident in the eastern sector of Lebanon is that this was a local clash, initiated by local elements, and perhaps even one that stemmed from a misunderstanding. Fortunately, it ended without any casualties. The line separating the IDF and the Syrians is not clearly marked or obvious in that sector, so that each party sees the border as running along a different line. The IDF does not have a very clear idea of where the Syrians believe that line passes. The IDF patrol was attacked by fire east of Kafr Quq, perhaps because the Syrians thought our soldiers had crossed the lines. At any rate, the patrol was moving on foot and emerged unharmed. A few months ago, another incident in that area evolved into a real exchange of fire, and it later proved to have been caused by an error or a misunderstanding.

Let us repeat: IDF commanders do not believe this is a indicative of a Syrian trend to heat up the sector, and this will be attested to by the moves the Syrians have been making in the area: Over the last few days, they have decreased the level of readiness of their units in Lebanon as well as in other sectors, and are now maintaining routine activity. At the same time, the IDF has been engaged in fortification work in the eastern sector, thereby strengthening its hold on its positions opposite the Syrians.

In the last few days, there has been a rise in the number of attempts to attack the IDF in Lebanon, particularly in the An-Nabatiyah area. The terrorists are attempting to prove that they are capable of hitting the IDF, and the shooting of the Katyushas also proves that they are well aware of the impact of their attempts to strike the northern settlements, especially since the war. Usually the areas hit by Katyushas are north of the border.

Meanwhile, the southern army of Lebanon is broadening its activity, and boasts of success. Yesterday, we heard about the discovery of a hostile group centered in the village of 'Arab Salim. As a result of the discovery, arrests were carried out, and among those detained are also some highly-visible figures such as Shaykh 'Abd al-Karim Shams ad-Din, who is in detention, and has admitted to having participated in attacks against the IDF, including one that resulted in the death of two soldiers. [end recording]

Government Warns Syria

TA150612 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 15 Jun 84 pp 2, 3

[Roni Daniyel and Ilan Kfir report]

[Excerpt] Israel has warned Syria through diplomatic channels, advising the Damascus authorities not to try to heat up the line of confrontation with the IDF.

A senior political source in Jerusalem told *HADASHOT* that Israel tended to regard yesterday's exchange of fire with the Syrians as a local incident, but it was taking all precautions to forestall any surprise.

One of the evaluations in Jerusalem is that there is a link between the Katyushas being fired at Israeli targets in southern Lebanon and yesterday's exchange of fire in the eastern sector.

Another assumption is that the Syrian initiative in heating up the border with Israel is connected with the war of succession in Damascus and, particularly, with the sharp hostility between President al-Asad and his brother Rif'at.

Two Katyushas Fall Near Israeli-Lebanese Border

TA141345 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1334 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Two craters were discovered in southern Lebanon today, not far from Kibbutz Misgav 'Am in northern Israel. The craters were caused by two 107-mm Katyushas. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that they were fired last night, apparently in the direction of Israel but fell in Lebanese territory, not far from the border.

Rosenne Meets U.S., Egyptian Officials in Washington

TA141012 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Jun 84 p 1

['Uzi Benziman "exclusive" report from the United States]

[Text] Washington — Me'ir Rosenne, the Israeli ambassador to the United States, conferred yesterday with Egypt's former ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, and with Egypt's envoy in Washington, Ashraf Ghurbal. No details regarding the contents of the meeting were reported. Rosenne is expected to meet Vice President George Bush today, and to lunch with Secretary of State George Shultz.

The spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington said that the number of meetings Ambassador Rosenne has been holding over the past 2 days with senior administration officials and Egyptian representatives is unusual, but insignificant.

Meets Bush, Shultz 14 June

TA150530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, held meetings last night with U.S. Vice President George Bush and with Secretary of State George Shultz. No details about the meetings were reported, although earlier reports stated that they were intended to discuss the bilateral strategic dialogue as well as other issues.

Arens on Lebanon, Domestic Issues

TA141518 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has joined in leveling accusations against the Alignment. "I assume the Alignment is behind the wage disputes rocking the economy," were the words of the minister in a speech before members of the insurance forum in Tel Aviv. On the issue of Lebanon, Professor Arens said that it is unrealistic to say that the solution of this problem is near. Our correspondent Ilana Dayan reports:

[Begin recording][Dayan] The defense minister began his speech by talking about the military industries. Gabri'el missile sales over the last decade amounted to about $1 billion. The Lavi will enter the Israeli Air Force by the end of this decade, thanks to close cooperation with the United States. Many other projects are on the agenda at present. Arens says that it is important to invest in this area, and therefore there is indeed room for slowing down the rise in the standard of living.

[Arens] I must say that I find it hard to understand the logic — if there is any — or the motivation behind those wild and exaggerated demands for salary hikes, which are voiced with such firmness today by various unions, and which are backed by the Histadrut. Let us suppose that the Likud government gave in to these demands of the Histadrut and Mr Qeusar, I assume that the Alignment is behind them. Would anybody benefit from this? Would the standard of living in real terms be improved?

[Dayan] Arens then touched on the reports that he had a difficult meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. The defense minister complains that in this case, as in many others, the media was displayed considerable inaccuracy. The meeting was good, and Shultz' attitude was friendly, according to Arens. Arens said that the Lebanese problem cannot be solved in the near future. Talks about immediate withdrawal have no basis in reality, he added.

[Arens] I know that there are voices calling for immediate withdrawal, or withdrawing in 6 months, or to set a target date and to withdraw by that date. I think that these are unwise suggestions. We want and aim to evacuate southern Lebanon when we achieve those arrangements [hesderim] to ensure the Galilee's security, arrangements based on agreements [haskamot] with the local population, mainly the Shi'ite population, and on solidifying the strength of the southern army of Lebanon under the command of General Lahhad. [end recording]

IDF Transferring Sidon Control to Lahhad's Army

TA140956 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 14 Jun 84 p 3

[Roni Daniyel and Avi Ya'ara report]

[Excerpt] The IDF is completing the gradual transfer of control over Sidon to a southern army of Lebanon unit under the command of Lahhad. Following a policy that has been set, Lahhad's army is slowly taking over fields of responsibility in southern Lebanon. His troops are already active in the Jazzin, Hasbayya, Tyre, and Sidon areas, and the plan is to refrain from activating the IDF there and limit the number of our troops in Lebanon.

Approximately 1 month ago, the IDF completed the evacuation of its units from buildings in Sidon. The soldiers have been transferred to special camps constructed outside the urban area. At the same time, the IDF continues to maintain patrols and police activity inside the cities.

The first southern army of Lebanon unit has arrived in Sidon, and has been incorporated into the IDF's activity in maintaining order in the town. Upon completing its evacuation of Sidon, the IDF will nevertheless continue to maintain its positions along the Al-Awwali River, north of the city.

General Lahhad Interviewed on Army's Responsibility

TA081416 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 6 Jun 84 pp 10, 19

[Interview with commander of the southern army of Lebanon General Antoine Lahhad by Ayelet Yehi'av — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: General Lahhad, to what extent does the southern army of Lebanon control southern Lebanon?

Answer: In the areas controlled by the southern army of Lebanon, it is consolidating its hold, and it alone will control these areas. In other areas, in which the southern army of Lebanon is not deployed right now, it will cooperate with the IDF, which is the serious force in these areas, and it will slowly consolidate its position.

The consolidation of control will be accomplished first of all in the area in which the southern army of Lebanon has full responsibility, and after this in the area controlled by the IDF.

Question: To what extent does the army reflect the makeup of the local population in the south?

Answer: Today I can describe the makeup of the army as follows: 60 percent Christian and 40 percent Muslim, Shi'ite, and Druze. However, the day will come when I will attempt to achieve 50 percent for each community.

Question: According to your assessment, when will the southern army of Lebanon be able to replace the IDF in southern Lebanon?

Answer: Within 1 and 1/2 to 2 years the southern army of Lebanon will be able to take complete control in most places in the south. For all of southern Lebanon we will need 2 years at least. However, if it is decided that tomorrow morning we have to take control of Sidon, then it is possible that tomorrow we will be able to operate in Sidon by ourselves. The circumstances of taking the IDF's place will be dictated by the help we receive from the IDF. Even if the IDF is able to give us better aid and train the army to the point where we can take over the entire south, the southern army of Lebanon will not take responsibility for the south in one step, but rather in stages. To take control over the entire south — this would be a grave mistake.

Question: In your opinion what is the image of the southern army of Lebanon in southern Lebanon? How does the population view and accept it?

Answer: The populace views it very favorably, and desires its presence. The problem starts in Beirut, or to be more precise, across the border of southern Lebanon. Over there they view this army in a negative way, since its very existence is contrary to their political outlook. If things depended only on stabilizing the army here, without outside influence from across the Al-Awwali, everyone would live in peace and quiet. However, Shams ad-Din and Nabih Birri say one thing and next day they change their mind, all according to the political situation, and here too they control their men. One day they too will reach the conclusion that the southern army of Lebanon is the only stable element in the entire south, and that one can build many things on it.

Question: Does the southern army of Lebanon maintain ties with the Lebanese Army, and if so, what kind of ties?

Answer: Right now there are no ties with the Lebanese Army. If you ask me when we will have good ties with the Lebanese Army, then my answer is — whenever the Beirut administration comes to the conclusion that it should strive to consolidate this army in the south, and also bring security and dignity to the south, especially as this area influences the state of relations between the administration and Israel. Then there will also be ties between the two armies. I sincerely desire good relations with the Lebanese Army. However, these ties will be attained only when those in Beirut come to realise that one of my aims is to secure Israel's northern border, and of course when they recognize this aim.

Question: Does the southern army of Lebanon have enough means to cope with all the problems in the areas in which it operates?

Answer: Right now we have enough equipment, but I do not see the present buildup of the army as a final thing. We have enough equipment to allow us to recruit up to 6,000 soldiers, and enough equipment in terms of tanks and artillery pieces as well. As soon as the force is enlarged to the number of soldiers we need, I think the army will be big enough to handle the local problems.

Question: What is the character of the southern army of Lebanon? What type of army does it emulate — is it built on the example of the IDF, or does it resemble the Lebanese Army?

Answer: The army does not copy anyone, not the IDF and not the Lebanese Army. I will take the elements I need from the IDF and from the Lebanese Army and use them, but I will not copy them, because the purpose of this army is different: security in the south, Lebanese independence, and security for the Israeli border. Therefore, its makeup will be different from those of the other armies, a makeup designed to accomplish the missions it sets itself.

Question: What is the nature of relations between the southern army of Lebanon and the UN force in southern Lebanon?

Answer: There is no relationship. We have nothing in common with UNIFIL. There is a complete difference of interests between us. They do not recognize us as the army of southern Lebanon, and this creates many difficulties. However, we do not want to fight the United Nations, and do not want any problems now.

Question: Is there any chance that the southern army of Lebanon will be able to exist as an independent army in the future? Will it be able to function without military and economic aid from Israel?

Answer: During the period of building up the army, there is no sense in talking about independence, since this demands enormous resources. After this buildup, when we have established an

internal system of taxation which will support the army, I do see operational independence as possible — independence with an attachment to Israel, of course. Then we will not be dependent on Israel like we are now. However, if Syria or another force suddenly attacks the south, naturally Israel would have to carry all the load, since we cannot fight such forces, as we are not built for this. In such an eventuality we will depend on the IDF, not only financially, but also physically. There would have to be a physical presence of IDF forces in the field.

Question: What do you think would happen if the IDF withdrew tomorrow, for example, following a decision by the government, and left the south under the control of the southern army of Lebanon?

Answer: I do not see this as a problem of southern Lebanon. This is emphatically an Israeli problem. For if the Israelis intend to get out of here, then there will again be security problems in the north, and I do not understand what you will achieve by this. I do not believe this will happen. I do not believe that security in the north will be neglected, since if this happens neither the north nor we will have a normal existence. I am convinced that if the IDF withdraws and leaves the south for us, then this army will turn into just another Lebanese militia, and will fall apart.

Lahhad Increases Army Salaries, Recruits Shi'ites

TA131530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Antoine Lahhad, the commander of the southern army of Lebanon, increased the salaries of his soldiers from funds raised by him. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht notes that Israel pays the basic salary of the southern army of Lebanon soldiers, 1,850 Lebanese lira. Our correspondent also reports that in the last few days the southern army of Lebanon received a few dozen new command cars. Their purchase was financed by the IDF and the southern army of Lebanon. General Antoine Lahhad in the last few days met with Shi'ite leaders from southern Lebanon, in order to encourage the recruitment of Shi'ite youth into his army. Some 20 percent of his soldiers are Shi'ites.

Two Terrorists Killed in South Lebanon

TA151102 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1055 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Two terrorists were killed less than an hour ago by shots fired by southern army of Lebanon soldiers approximately 7.5 km southeast of Jazzin. They were found in possession of hand grenades. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the southern army of Lebanon soldiers are currently pursuing a third terrorist who apparently managed to escape.

Lebanese Militias-UNIFIL Incidents Noted

TA150855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Incidents involving UNIFIL contingents and IDF-backed militias in southern Lebanon have recently increased. In (Kafr at-Tamiriyah), a Ghanaian officer was shot at. In Bra'shit, fire was directed at a barricade manned by Irish soldiers. Over the past 2 weeks, 45 militiamen have been apprehended at UNIFIL roadblocks, and arms and hand grenades in their possession were confiscated.

Terrorist Group Discovered by S. Lebanese Army

TA141706 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 1640 GMT 14 Jun 84

["IDF Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] [no date or place name as received] (ITIM) Over the last 2 days the southern army of Lebanon has uncovered a hostile organization operating out of the village of 'Arab Salim in southern Lebanon. Some local residents who were connnected with the organization, including Shaykh 'Abd al-Karim Shams ad-Din, were detained. The detainees admitted their involvement in a considerable number of terrorist acts directed both against the IDF and the southern army of Lebanon soldiers.

In a meeting between the 'Arab Salim village leaders and General Antoine Lahhad on 14 June, the notables were informed of the reason for the arrests. The notables also met with one of the detained villagers who described to them, in detail, the circumstances of his and others' involvement in the various incidents. The detainee also confirmed the suspicion that Shaykh 'Abd al-Karim Shams ad-Din was not just involved in this organization but also guided and initiated the group's activities. The village notables expressed to Gen Lahhad their appreciation for organizing the meeting with them, and in view of the circumstances also showed understanding for the detentions, including that of the shaykh.

The detainees had recently been involved in the following icidents:

On 2 February 1984 an explosive charge exploded in the 'Arab Salim area.

On 28 February 1984 two IDF soldiers were killed when light arms fire and a bazooka were fired from an ambush at two IDF vehicles travelling in the area of 'Arab Salim (about 6 km northeast of An-Nabatiyah).

On 21 March 1984, a bomb was discovered in the 'Arab Salim area. On 28 March 1984 two IDF soldiers were wounded by light arms fire directed from an ambush toward IDF vehicles travelling in the 'Arab Salim area.

IDF Sources Deny Retaliation Against South Lebanese

TA141215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] IDF sources have denied reports that retaliatory measures have been employed against southern Lebanese inhabitants in light of the latest attacks. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht was told that the (Badr) ash-Shuf crossing point is open as usual, and that the storage places for vegetables belonging to the Sidon wholesale market merchants have not been closed.

North-South Lebanon Traffic 'Normal'

TA141829 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1810 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 14 Jun (ITIM) — Traffic by residents of southern Lebanon to the north is continuing normally and there is no basis to reports by foreign sources to the effect that the IDF has severed the south from the north. This is reported by the ITIM correspondent in the north, Shlomo Hadad.

The (Badr) ash-Shuf pass is open to vehicle and civilian traffic, and anyone who wants to move to northern Lebanon can do so without unnecessary delays. In contrast, the traffic over the Al-Awwali bridges is very sparse due to the roadblock erected by the various factions at which toll fees are collected. REUTER reported today that the IDF cut off the south from the north and closed down stores in Sidon. These reports are denied by the IDF and business is said to be as usual. Moreover, dozens of Christian families have lately begun to return to their homes in the Iqlim al-Kharrub area. The IDF is encouraging this and is helping people who want to move up north.

Pat Sees No Decline in Trade With South Lebanon

TA150526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Commerce and Industry Minister Gid'on Pat has said that the cooling of relations with the Lebanese Government has not resulted in real changes in the scope of trade between Israel and Lebanon, and he does not anticipate difficulties in the future. Minister Pat told our correspondent Gabi Zohar that if a buffer zone is erected between northern and southern Lebanon, the inhabitants of the south will nonetheless be able to maintain trade relations with Israel.

Terrorists Attempting To Reinfiltrate Lebanon

TA141032 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Jun 84 p 1

[Shim'on Weiss report from the north]

[Excerpt] Approximately 2,000 terrorists, including some who were expelled from the city during the major evacuation in August 1982, have recently reinfiltrated Beirut.

However, it should be emphasized that approximately half the terrorists who had penetrated Beirut are currently confined to the city limits because of the shelling and fighting and, consequently, their activity cannot be felt outside the Lebanese capital. The IDF, for its part, is continuing to maintain routine patrols north of the Al-Awwali River, while the Druze, at the very least, are observing the agreements and arrangements, and are not permitting terrorists to reenter that area of the Ash-Shuf region under their control.

The IDF is presently attempting to bolster the southern army of Lebanon at the expense of the civil guard. It should be noted that the role played by that army in the capture of terrorist squads has recently increased remarkably.

Large-Scale IDF Exercise Ends in Southern Israel

TA141628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] A large-scale formation ['utzba] exercise ended in the south today. Regular and reserve units from the infantry, paratroop, artillery, engineering corps, and the Air Force participated. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Ha'arava area settlements were also drilled to meet a possible sudden offensive.

COS Levi on Terrorist Activity From Jordan

TA141004 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 13 Jun 84 p 5

['Eran Shenkar report]

[Text] "There is no change in the Jordanian policy or the nature or volume of the terrorist activity generating from across the Jordanian border," said Chief of Staff Moshe Levi in response to a *BAMAHANE* question on whether Israel should anticipate a stronger flow of terrorist penetrations, which would turn back the hands of the clock to the times when terrorists were pursued. The question arose following the penetration of the squad into the Golan Heights, and the statements made by the chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch last week.

At the same time, the chief of staff said that the terrorist squads may try to penetrate across the border, as was the case recently when security forces killed two terrorists in the Hebron hills area who had apparently penetrated from Jordan.

Regarding the squad that was spotted in the Golan Heights, the chief of staff said that it is not yet clear whether this is a new Syrian policy, although the terrorist squad had obviously reached the Golan Heights from Syrian soil.

As for Lebanon, the chief of staff noted at a news conference in his office for military correspondents that the IDF is currently waiting for the political echelon's decision.

He also said that the concept held today is that we would have to continue to maintain units in Lebanon, but within a resonable [savir] scope.

The chief of staff told the military correspondents that the IDF is currently more successful in foiling terrorist attacks than in the past, and that changes have been noted in the nature of the activity in Lebanon. He added: "We are managing to detonate a lot more bombs before they are activated. The overall rating I would give the activity of the soldiers and the command posts in Lebanon is good."

In reference to the Zore'a commission's findings, the chief of staff disclosed at the news conference that he first got word that the two terrorists were killed the morning after the incident, and promptly proceeded to request an investigation of the matter.

The chief of staff also expressed his wish to clarify and modify part of the statements made by the chief of the IDF's Intelligence Branch on Intelligence Branch Day. He emphasized that the war in the Persian Gulf is not a direct problem for Israel, and proves that oil does not constitute as formidable and tangible a weapon as it once did. The chief of staff explained that Egypt is not the sole threat to Israel, and it is necessary to understand why it needs a strong army, which is not solely against Israel. [sentence as published]

Commentary on Jordanian Minister's Peace Remarks
JN111700 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 11 Jun 84

['Ezra Shirazi "Observation"]

[Text] Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri yesterday asserted that the achievement of Middle East peace heads the Jordanian Government's list of priorities. Al-Masri made this assertion in the speech he delivered at the evening banquet he hosted in Amman yesterday in honor of the UN secretary general.

Al-Masri's talk about peace being one of the main objectives of the Jordanian Government is indeed sweet and deserves all the respect and appreciation not only from Israel -- government and people -- but also from all peace-loving people in the world. No doubt, the Jordanian foreign minister knows full well that like its predecessors, the present Israeli Government has also asserted that peace has been and will continue to be the objective that heads the list of its priorities. It is obvious, therefore, that both the Jordanian and Israeli Governments have a common objective and a common vital interest.

The question posed is: Why has Jordan refrained so far from taking Israel's hand which is extended in peace? Why has King Husayn not responded to all the peace calls that were addressed to him by the present Israeli prime minister and all the previous prime ministers? If Tahir al-Masri had claimed yesterday, or rather made the unfair accusation, that Israel is the major obstacle to peace, why then does Jordan not respond to Israel's peace calls? Why is Jordan reluctant to sit at the negotiating table with Israel without any preconditions, at the time and place it chooses? The conference table not only removes real and imaginary obstacles, but also serves as the test ofintentions. The real test for intentions does not lie in statements and slogans, but in actions. Israel has already put itself to the real test and clearly proved its real intentions and sincere desire for peace by concluding the peace treaty with Egypt. Israel is ready again to sit at the peace table not only with King Husayn, but also with every Arab ruler who has such a desire.

If the Jordanian foreign minister is indeed eager for peace and believes that peace is of vital interest to his people and all other peoples, he should use his powers to persuade King Husayn that it is time he gave up the policy of sitting on the fence, maneuvering, and playing a double game. Such opportunistic policies may work in certain circumstances and achieve certain selfish benefits for some time; but pursuing such policies forever is not only impossible, but could lead to dangerous pitfalls. Political history contains many examples of rulers who pursued a policy of sitting on the fence, but who later tumbled down, because they failed to descend at the correct time by means of the ladder of safety and peace.

Kahana on Jewish Underground, Relations With Arabs
TA141429 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1310 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 14 Jun (ITIM) -- "The members of the Jewish underground performed an action glorifying Him and it is too bad they were caught. More power to them." This was said today by Rabbi Me'ir Kahana at a news conference in Bet Sokolov in Tel Aviv.

Rabbi Kahana appeared at the news conference after being invited to a session of the Central Election Committee scheduled for Sunday. On the agenda will be a debate over the request of some lists running for the Knesset to disqualify the KAKH list. Noting that the background to the requests to disqualify his list is his stand against democracy, Rabbi Kahana said that he is against Western democrcy because this would mean an Arab majority could emerge in Israel. He claimed that if he does not oppose Western democracy, he would be against Zionism. Emphasizing his commitment to Zionism, he said: "I do not want to lose my home."

He then took issue with those who claim that if a Jew takes a stand against assimilation, then this is Nazism. He read some sentences from Mehemiah, which speak against mixed marriages, and said that he will suggest that the Knesset pass a law making mixed marriages and intimate relations between Jews and non-Jews punishable by law.

In answer to questions, Rabbi Kahana said that he is not against mosques "but only against two, which are on the Temple Mount," and he would like to move them a little farther from where they currently stand. Kahana added: "Suppose I were to erect a synagogue on the Ka'ba un Mecca, then the whole Muslim world would be against it." He also said that if he were prime minister, he would have removed the Arabs and moved the two mosques; but because he is not prime minister, then it is a religious duty to do what they meant to do. Kahana added: "Give me the political power and we will do it through the Knesset." He also said that he hoped all Arabs will leave Israel without being expelled. When they hear that he has been appointed defense minister they will leave, and he will offer them full compensation.

Terrorist Receives 20 Years in Prison
TA141630 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1615 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Lod, 14 Jun (ITIM) -- The military court in Lod today sentenced a terrorist to 20 years in jail. The terrorist planted a bomb in the Petah Tiqva market in July 1979 but the bomb was fortunately discovered before it went off. Mahmud 'Abd Latif Diq, 26, of Tulkarm, was also charged with and convicted for being a member of Fatah, training with arms, and planting a bomb in a bag of grapes under a stall in the Petah Tiqva market on 12 July 1979.

LIBYA

At-Turayki Meets Visiting Niger Counterpart

LD141843 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Ramadan, 14 June, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau Dr. Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, this morning held a meeting with Mr Ide Oumarou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation in the Republic of Niger. Ide Oumarou, who arrived in Tripoli last night, is on a visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Sudanese Revolution Force Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD141914 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Ramadan, 14 June, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Sudanese Arab Revolutionary Force sent a cable to the revolution leader on the 14th anniversary of expelling the American colonialist bases from the Libyan Arab land.

The message praised Great Al-Fatih Revolution, for its stand with regard to supporting the nations on the road to freedom and independance. The Sudanese Arab Revolutionary Forces observed that the regime of hireling Numayri guided by the American intelligence and the Muslim Brotherhood, has become a poisonous dagger harming the Sudanese people, the Arab nation and the liberation movement in the whole African Continent. Thus, the cable went on to say, it is high time that strict measures should be taken against such regimes which are like cancer disease. Sudanese Arab Revolutionary Force stated in this message, "To control the acts of this shameful regime, the slogan should be 'maximum revolution effort.'" By doing so, the cable concluded, 1984 would be the year of salvation from the regime of hireling Numayri.

MOROCCO

Zag-Amgala 'Support Wall' Reported Complete

LD141315 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Hausa (Moroccan Sahara) June 14 (MAP) — The new myth of the mercenaries has fallen in the eyes of the international public opinion.

Representatives of the international press accredited to Rabat and special envoys visited Wednesday the locality of Hausa (north east of Smara) in the southern Saharan provinces where the Moroccan flag is flapping. The Royal Armed Forces who have just finished off the edification of the protection and support wall stretching from Zag to Amgala, showed to the representatives of the international press the locality of Hausa where nothing remains but ruins and remnants of some buildings that date back to the Spanish colonialism times.

From the strategic point of view, Hausa represents no importance, however, explained Colonel Arzaz, the situation was becoming provoking by sheer hearing the enemies talk about this locality as "being the" capital of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (an Algerian-backed puppet state claiming independence of the Western Sahara).

SUDAN

Upper Nile Governor Cited on 'Outlaws'

JN141018 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Malakal, June 14, (SUNA) — Upper Nile Governor Daniel Koat announced that differences between outlaws have led to infighting that claimed many lives among them.

In a report to the regional assembly on the security situation, Koat referred to the heavy casualties inflicted by the Army on the outlaws on June 9 and indicated that outlaws had been dispersed and chased up to the Ethiopian borders. Everything is stable now and we are ready to defend our unity at all costs, he said.

Referring to President Numayri's call for outlaws to lay down arms, he said his government had conducted several contacts to this effect and those who repatriated who are from the region have been reinstated in their previous posts.

Draft Trade Protocol Bill With PRC Approved

EA141602 Khartoum SUNA in French 1655 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 13 June (SUNA) — The People's Assembly approved on Wednesday a draft bill ratifying a trade protocol between the Democratic Republic of Sudan and the PRC for 1984. It has also approved a draft bill ratifying a loan agreement between the Sudanese Government and the international fund for agricultural development on financing the agricultural modernization project in [word indistinct], northern region for 1984.

Appointment to Higher Integration Council Announced

JN141751 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jun (SUNA) — The first vice president, (retired) Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, issued a republican decree today appointing Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir 'Umar, the Central Command first secretary, as a member of the Sudanese side at the Higher Council for Integration.

TUNISIA

Trial of Former Interior Minister Resumes

LD141643 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Tunis 14.6.84 (KUNA) — The special high court of justice today resumed the trial of the former Tunisian Interior Minister Driss Guiga in absentia. He is accused of high treason for having "deliberately caused the acts of violence in Tunisia between the end of December and early January last."

There have been rumours in Tunis that President Habib Bourguiba has rejected the mediation of an unidentified Arab personality to pardon Mr Guiga. Defense lawyers had asked for the cases's postponement when the court held its first hearing on 7 June 1984 in order, apparently, to give the aforementioned personality an opportunity to undertake its mediation.

Mr Guiga, who is now in London, has been absent during the last and present hearing, while two of his aides were present: the former director of security Mr Abdelhamid Skhiri and former police district chief Mr Ezzedine Driss who are both accused of "collusion with Mr Driss Guiga in causing the acts of violence in several Tunisian regions between the end of December and the beginning of January last". Mr Skhiri, who is also accused of "dealing in drugs and passports," is in preventive custody.

Charges Detailed

LD150238 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Under the chairmanship of (Abdessalam Mahjub), the Supreme Court continued at 0900 yesterday morning [14 June] looking into the case of the accused Driss Guiga and his two aides. The court began its session by questioning the two accused, Abdelhamid Skhiri and Ezzedine Driss, focusing on three elements: not having shouldered their responsibilities at the Interior Ministry with a firm security plan to face the events, taking a negative stand regarding dangers threatening the citizens and the country, and not having provided security men with the necessary equipment to ensure the success of their intervention and deliberately disarming them.

The court then heard the state attorney, (Ahmed El Hadi Buzayyan) arguing his case. He pointed out the events of 3 January dictated to the three accused Interior Ministry officials that they take the necessary precautions to protect the capital and confront all possible attacks. However, they abandoned the responsibilities entrusted them, neglected the simplest of security measures dictated by circumstances, and let matters evolve in a way that led to grave damage to the social community, the defense and protection of which was entrusted to them. (Ahmed El Hadi Buzayyan's) argued that the charge made against Driss Guiga was his deliberate misleading of the head of state which harmed the homeland's supreme interests because as a member of the government he was supposed to inform the president and prime minister about the discontent and popular anger, news of which had reached him. Furthermore, Driss Guiga did not discuss these with the Council of Ministers, but resorted to misleading and deceptive statements. He deliberately stated at the Council of Ministers and the meetings of the Political Bureau, that removing subsidies on grain and its by-products was not expected to lead to any danger from members of the public. The accused Driss Guiga also deliberately divided the security forces, causing a rift, chaos and disturbance in them. Both the men and the officers came to have great differences among themselves, which in turn led to their laxity, negligence and lack of feeling responsibility. They lost enthusiasm and strength to face the attacks. This became quite clear during the disturbances of January 1984 and the preceeding incidents in the republic.

The state attorney added that reports of this way of thinking reached the ministry's top official, the accused Driss Guiga, but he did not make the slightest move or take any initiative to remedy the situation on the basis of the well- known saying "divide and conquer" so serving his own personal interests. This led to unprecedented incidents in the history of independent Tunisia, which has been renowned as the country of tranquility, peacefulness and stability.

Driss Guiga also overstepped the boundaries of authority deliberately and carried out acts harmful to the supreme interest of the homeland as he abandoned the real leadership of the security forces and did not make the men aware of the (?importance) of the task entrusted to them and did not unite their ranks. He deliberately allowed the men to be disarmed. He was also supposed to convene extraordinary security meetings to include all the cadres in charge of security to lay down a firm plan to secure the capital's safety and security. Driss Guiga chose to be absent throughout Monday, 2 January 1984, thus abandoning the responsibility to unite the ministry leadership. This led to doubt about responsibilities and the issuance of conflicting and contradictory instructions at a time when the situation persistently called for the leadership to assume responsibility in a permanent and continuing manner, and to follow events closely and face them with the material and human means to achieve security and a return to peace.

The state attorney added that the accused deliberately contacted a group of economists in Germany after having been relieved of his post, asking them persistently not to partake in financing any economic project in Tunisia. He suggested to them that the economic situation was extremely grave, which led to cancelling the economic conference due to be held in Tunisia between the Tunisians and Germans in May 1984.

Third, he perpetrated an offence when he started his post by obtaining benefits he had no right to, inflicting great harm on the state's reputation and greatly harming the integrity of the post, as he established a personal relationship with a Brazilian supplier in an arms deal and violated all the procedures and measures pertaining to signing deals. Thus he has committed the crime listed in Chapter 96 of the criminal code.

After the state attorney's argument, the defense asked to speak in order to submit a number of objections pertaining to form. Then the court chairman decided to postpone looking into these objections and replying to them with [word indistinct]. The session closed about 1500 in the afternoon. The court will resume its proceedings at 0900 this morning [15 June].

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Receives Arab League Military Delegation

EA141444 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] SDR President Mohamed Siad Barre has received the Arab Unified Military Command delegation led by Major General 'Abd ar-Razzaq, who paid a courtesy call on the president in Mogadishu last night. The delegation was briefed on the causes of the situation in the Horn of Africa. Issues relating to the Arab League and the interests of the Arab people were also discussed. The president wished the delegation a safe journey back home and he asked them to convey his greetings to the secretary general of the Arab League. The Arab League delegation expressed its gratitude for the warm welcome accorded them in the country and the assistance rendered to them while carrying out their duties. The occasion was also attended by the first vice president and minister of defense, Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar.

TANZANIA

Government Adjusts Value of Currency

EA142024 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Speech by Minister of Finance Cleopa David Msuya on 14 June; place not given; all figures as heard]

[Excerpt] The government has decided to adjust the value of our currency. With effect from tomorrow the value of $1 will be 17 instead of 12.60 shillings, as is the case now. This is an adjustment of 26 percent. The Central Bank of Tanzania has taken the necessary measures under the law.

Finance Minister Announces Price Increases

EA142021 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[All figures as heard]

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The government has announced a number of measures aimed at bridging the big gap between income and expenditure. In order to [words indistinct] the government has withdrawn its subsity on the price of maize flour and has instead (?set) the price of maize at five shillings a kilogramme.

Presenting estimates of income and expenditure for 1984/85, the minister for finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, said that the price of maize flour would now depend on maize milling and transport costs in particular areas of the country. The measure, the minister said, will save the government 475 million shillings to be used in other productive sectors.

The minister also announced that with effect from 1 July, subsidies on the prices of fertilizers and pesticides will be withdrawn. Peasants will now have to pay the full prices of agricultural inputs which he said have been costing the government 240 million shillings a year. The decision to make peasants pay the full prices of fertilizers and other inputs, Ndugu Msuya said, would increase (?the total) production costs on their part. The government has therefore raised the producer prices of crops to offset the burden on peasants. The minister said that following these measures, the government would no longer give any subsidies to crop authorities from 1 July this year.

In other measures aimed at raising more revenue, the government has increased the prices of beer, cigarettes, soft drinks, and petroleum (?products). Smokers now will pay an extra 5 cents per cigarette. Half a liter of beer will cost an extra 2 shillings (?on average) and soft drinks 1 shilling more. Petrol prices will go up by 1 shilling per litre. Kerosene and jet fuel by 60 cents and industrial diesel oil and fuel oil by 25 cents per liter. Following the new prices of petroleum products, transport costs are estimated to rise by between 11 and 14 cents per tonne per kilometre. Airport tax has gone up from 40 shillings to 125 shillings.

Parents will have to pay 1,500 shillings per year per student in boarding government secondary schools and 350 shillings per year in day schools where meals are provided. The minister noted, however, that the government will still have to pay at least 15,000 shillings per year for every student.

To offset the effects of higher prices of sembe [corn meal] other essentials, the government has announced the salary increases of between 35 percent and 8.1 percent from 1 July this year. Ndugu Msuya said this means that the minimum wage has been raised from 600 shillings to 810 shillings per month.

The government has also announced new regulations to raise more foreign exchange and ease shortages of essentials. Foreign visitors to Tanzania will have to pay an airport tax of 10 U.S. dollars. The list of goods to Tanzania citizens who import from their own sources of foreign exchange has been improved to include vehicle spare parts and equipment, soaps, toothbrushes and toothpaste and cooking oil. The (?previous list) covered pick-ups, lorries, buses, and various types of machinery.

CAR

New Chadian Envoy Attacks Libyan Role

AB141703 Paris AFP in French 1530 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Bangui, 14 Jun (AFP) — El Haj Mouli Seid, the new Chadian ambassador to the Central African Republic, said in Bangui on Wednesday that the "permanent war" in his country, that has lasted more than 2 decades, is due to "external interference, especially Libyan interference."

The Chadian diplomat, whose status has been raised for the first time in Bangui to ambassadorial level, made this statement while presenting his letters of credence to the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba. As a matter of fact arrangements are being made to raise the CAR representation in Ndjamena to the same level. The ambassador asserted that without the action of the "patriotic forces," Chad today, would have been a "mere Libyan province constituting a danger for neighboring states and the whole of Africa."

The diplomat also recalled Libya's "ambition to destabilize" Chad as well as its "interference" in the affairs of other African countries. In the Chadian diplomat's opinion, "it is more than even an absolute necessity," for states in the region to combine their efforts in "stopping the heavy drain on resources and energy spedning" caused by Libyan action and which is leading to enormous delay in the economic development of African countries.

In his reply, the CAR president recalled that the Central African Republic has always been convinced that "peace is the essential condition for progress in Africa," adding that "the war caused by destabilizing agents in Africa does not concern Chad alone." President Kolingba stated in particular that his country "has already suffered the consequences of their actions." The CAR head of state finally said that the "deepest hope" of his country is for Chad to find peace rapidly in order to devote itself "in a calm atmosphere" to the implementation of its economic and social development program.

GABON

President Receives Mozambican Delegation

AB141554 Paris AFP in French 0924 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Libreville, 14 June (AFP) -- A Mozambican delegation led by Jacinto Veloso, minister at the presidency in charge of economic affairs, and comprising Mr Antonio Soubanana, secretary of state for international cooperation, has been visiting Libreville since Tuesday. Mr Veloso delivered a message to President Omar Bongo of Gabon on Wednesday from his Mozambican counterpart, Samora Machel. The contents of the message were not revealed. Along with this audience, experts from the two countries met to start "the basis of cooperation in economic and commercial fields."

ZAIRE

Zambian Delegation Received for Interparty Talks

AB141625 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1235 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Jun (AZAP) — A delegation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia led by Mr Mulemba, which arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday, paid a courtesy call on citizen Kititwa Tumansi, first deputy chairman of the MPR Central Committee Bureau. During the courtesy call, Citizen Kititwa Tumansi took his guests around to visit the various halls of the People's Palace and explained to them how the Central Committee, which is the organ of conception, inspiration and orientation of decisions of the MPR, is run. After the visit Mr Mulemba signed the visitors book of the Central Committee and stressed the friendship and brotherhood existing between the UNIP and the MPR, which have often been demonstrated by the two heads of state.

The delegation was also received in audience by citizen Mpinga Kasenda, permanent secretary of the Political Bureau, who briefed them on the structure and functioning of the MPR. For his part, the secretary general of the UNIP noted the identity of views between the UNIP and the MPR despite the difference in terminology.

Finally, citizen Gambembo Fumu Wa Utadi, secretary general in charge of relations with friendly parties, received the delegation and explained to his guests the aim of his secretariat, which has existed since [words indistinct] and the duties assigned to him by the Central Committee. I am very happy to receive you in this laboratory of friendship and brotherhood, citizen Gambembo said, and expressed the wish to see the relationship between the UNIP and the MPR further develop.

State Commissioner Holds Talks With Congolese Minister

AB142029 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1735 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Jun (AZAP) — Aime Emmanuel Yoka, Congolese minister at the presidency in charge of international cooperation, on Thursday conveyed friendly and fraternal greetings from Congolese Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma to First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo.

Receiving the Congolese minister at the Executive Council Building, the first state commissioner reviewed with him matters of bilateral cooperation under discussion at the eighth session of the Congo-Zaire Grand Joint Commission for Cooperation in Kinshasa. Such issues include economy, finances, transportation, telecommunications, and tourism. Mr Yoka pointed out the identity of views on all the questions examined with citizen Kengo wa Dondo. For the minister, this identity of views is due to the close ties of the Zairian and Congolese peoples.

Comparing the session held in Brazzaville to the eighth session in progress in Kinshasa, the Congolese minister specified that the Brazzaville session had set up ad hoc committees to study some specific matters thoroughly while the Kinshasa meeting will complete the deliberations.

Concerning the atmosphere prevailing at the deliberations the Congolese minister simply said: When a Congolese visits Kinshasa, he never feels he is not at home, and I think this is also true for a Zairian who visits Brazzaville. There is a feeling of trust which makes things go smoothly.

Present at the audience were citizen Lenguema Dulia, secretary of state for international cooperation; citizen Ikolo, Zairian ambassador to Congo; and Albert Okoua, the Congolese ambassador to Zaire.

Senegalese Visit Communique Denounces Protectionism

AB141550 Dakar PANA in French 1319 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Jun (AZAP/PANA) — Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Abdou Diouf of Senegal have denounced the inequalities inherent in the present international economic system, which is "marked by protectionism" and the deadlock in global negotiations which are "the only means capable of establishing a fruitful dialogue between North and South for the establishment of a more just and equitable new international economic order."

A Zairian-Senegalese joint communique issued on Wednesday in Gbadolite (north-west Zaire in Equateur Province) after a 5-day official visit of the Senegalese head of state to Zaire, also stresses the "concern" of the leaders of the two countries over the alarming rate of Third World indebtedness. They called on the international community to give more attention to this problem in order to find a solution that would be suitable to all the parties concerned.

At the political level, the communique states that the two presidents touched on the situation in Africa (OAU, southern Africa, Chad, and Western Sahara) and in the rest of the world (the Middle East and arms race) and "a perfect identity of views" emerged from their talks. Senegal and Zaire reaffirmed their determination to strengthen and preserve the OAU, "a privileged and irreplaceable instrument" for the achievement of the ideals of peace, security and cooperation on the continent. They also reaffirmed their unflinching support and active solidarity with the people of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of SWAPO, the ANC and the Pan-African Congress. They called for the strict implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and the abolition of apartheid, and expressed their sympathy and understanding at the efforts made to bring about detente and peace in southern Africa (agreements signed by Pretoria and its neighbors Mozambique and Angola).

The two countries called for a national reconciliation, the cessation of all forms of external interference, and respect for the national unity, independence, and territorial integrity of Chad. They also called for the implementation of OAU resolutions adopted on the conflict in Western Sahara. They reaffirmed their support for the Palestinian people who, the communique states, should exercise their right to build an independent and sovereign state under the leadership of the PLO within the framework of the recognition of all states in the Middle East, and of their right to live in peace within defined and internationally recognized borders.

Dakar and Kinshasa condemn the arms race, which constitutes one of the "root causes [words indistinct] of humanity." Concerning bilateral issues, President Abdou Diouf announced that he would soon appoint a resident ambassador to Kinshasa. The two heads of state also decided to establish direct telephone links between Dakar and Kinshasa and to increase trade between the two countries. A joint Senegal-Zaire Cooperation Commission will hold its second session in Dakar in November 1984 to examine various issues connected with the implementation of already concluded agreements or those currently under negotiation. President Mobutu accepted an invitation to make an official visit to Senegal.

AZAP Views Visit

AB141636 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0840 GMT 14 Jun 84

[AZAP commentary: "A Fully Successful Visit"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Jun (AZAP) — During his visit on Monday to some economic facilities, for which credit must be given to President Mobutu Sese Seko, Senegalese Head of State Abdou Diouf could not help promising that he will bear witness in his country to the current efforts of the MPR party-state toward economic development in the interest of the Zairian people. This pledge by the Senegalese president, coupled with his belief that his visit to the Bas-Zaire region is one of the highlights of his official visit to the Republic of Zaire, is more important to observers, especially as his statement was unexpected and reflects therefore his deep feelings toward the Zairian people, their political system and their leader. The Senegalese head of state, who arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday, left the hospitable Zairian soil on Wednesday with the strong belief that Zaire and his country must join efforts toward the establishment in Africa of a new type of cooperation based on South-South exchanges. This belief, which Mr Diouf reiterated on several occasions during his visit, the desire of Zaire and Senegal to step up their efforts toward the total liberation of Africa, and the concordant views between the Zairian and the Senegalese sides on the current major problems of the world are the sign of a promising future for the type of Africa which the Senegalese head of state and his Zairian counterpart want: a continent with complementary countries in all respects. Last Monday's report that Senegal's diplomatic representation to Zaire will soon be upgraded to an embassy is also one of the demonstrations of the fruitful outcome of Abdou Diouf's visit to the country of authencity. It is premature to elaborate on the agreements the two delegations signed, but one can think that Presidents Mobutu and Diouf promised to develop their bilateral relations and to throw their full weight in the scales in order to break the deadlock in the OAU, an organization which all sound minds rightly consider to be the ideal framework for the harmonious development of inter-African cooperation. With regard to the bilateral relations between Zaire and Senegal in particular, the two sides must have pledged to strengthen their cooperation through mutually beneficial exchanges of food items, because one is endowed by the nature with a propitious soil for agriculture, the foremost priority, while the coast of the other is swept by the Atlantic Ocean waters abounding with fish.

GHANA

Communique Issued on Cooperation Meeting With Mali

AB141602 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The seventh ministerial session of the Ghana-Mali Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation has ended in Accra. A communique was signed after the 3-day meeting by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and his Malian counterpart, Alioune Blondin Beye.

They pledged to strengthen, broaden, and diversify their basis of cooperation. The two countries agreed to sign a protocol agreement to complement the trade pact they signed in 1969. Efforts will also be made to introduce a postal model that can be used by both countries. Telephone links between the two countries will also be established by the end of the year. On air traffic, the communique said it is agred that both Ghana and Mali Airways will start operating between Accra and Bamako.

Mali expressed her readiness to provide Ghana with cotton and textile products from her textile factories. Ghana also agreed to examine Mali's request for the storage and refining of her crude oil. Sports, cultural, and technical exchanges were also taken care of to strenghten the relations between the two countries.

In his closing address, Alioune Blondin Beye hoped the document would not be mere paperwork but produce fruitful results. He noted that rade on the international scene is being hampered by high rates and practice which should be controlled. There is therefore the need for regular consultations between member states of ECOWAS to solve some of these problems.

On his part, Dr Asamoah said Ghana and Mali will continue to fight for the liberation of Africa. But this, he added, can be achieved through cooperation in all fields.

GRAPHIC Denounces Pope's Reception of Botha

AB140918 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *GRAPHIC* does not take kindly to the audience granted by Western leaders and Pope John Paul to the racist South African prime minister, Pieter Botha. The paper is disappointed that above all the protests, even the pope, described as perhaps the most powerful politico-religious leader in the world, opened his arms to racist Botha. It observes that all those who sat down with Mr Botha went through, as it put it, the ritual of castigating the concept of apartheid. However, the very fact of the reception for him is a victory of some sort for the evil system, a victory that Pretoria has been denied during more than 2 decades of almost universal isolation.

But the *GRAPHIC* writes: We have always known that the liberation of South Africa is always the responsibility of the people of South Africa, and so will always be. This is why all strategies by imperialism and apartheid are bound to fail. The paper emphasizes that the people of South Africa, under the leadership of the ANC, will win, because their cause is just.

LIBERIA

Citizens Urged To Vote on New Constitution

AB140925 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The chairman of the Special Elections Commission, Ambassador (Emet Hamo), has called on every patriotic Liberian to go to the polls on 3 July to vote on whether to accept or reject the new Contsitution. He said Liberians should be aware of the importance of the national referendum as they will be expected to vote on the new Constitution which, he said, will be a basis for inaugurating a sort of civil government.

Ambassador (Hamo), who was speaking to our reporter yesterday in Monrovia, said the referendum which falls on 3 July this year is to adopt the new Constitution. When asked what would become of the process of returning the country to civilian rule if the Liberian people refused to adopt the new Constitution, the ambassador said it would be decided by the PRC [People's Redemption Council] whether to reappoint a new committee or to take any appropriate action as in their opinion might be necessary, adding: This will not affect the process.

Dismissed NPA Director Denies Beating by Doe

AB140922 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] A report that former National Port Authority [NPA] managing director E. Suma Jones was whipped by the head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel Knyon Doe, before his dismissal has been denied by Major Jones. The report, according to LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] appeared in the 11 June edition of the London-bassed *WEST AFRICA* magazine.

In his denial, Major Jones said he was at no time manhandled nor beaten by security forces at the time of his arrest and detention. The magazine had reported that the Liberian leader personally whipped the former NPA managing director before sacking him. Mr Jones was dismissed last month for tax evasion of over $22,000 due governmen at the time.

Meanwhile, the Liberian ambassador in London has reacted to the magazine's report which he described as fabrication. The embassy spokesman made clear that it has never been the policy of the Liberian leader to mete out corporal punishment to officials of his government. The report, according to the spokesman, had been originally published in three Nigerian newspapers, the *GUARDIAN*, *SKETCH*, and *PUNCH*.

SENEGAL

Diouf Returns, Discusses Visit to Zaire

AB141050 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] A Senegalese embassy will soon be opened in Zaire, and a telephone link between Kinshasa and Dakar will also be established soon. These are some of the results of the working visit that President Abdou Diouf has just made to Zaire. The head of state returned to Dakar this afternoon, where he was met on arrival by members of government, the National Assembly, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Senegal. President Abdou Diouf also emphasized the joint cooperation commission between Zaire and Senegal which will be devoted to the movement of persons and goods. The joint commission will hold its first meeting in Dakar next November. Let us listen to President Abdou Diouf talking to Yaro Oumar Diallo at the Dakar-Yoff airport:

[Begin Diouf recording] We shall begin by saying that we were given a particularly warm and fraternal reception by President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife, his government, and party. As you know, I went to Zaire for a working and friendly visit as I have done in a certain number of African countries since I became president. But President Mobutu transformed this working visit to an official visit. The reception accorded us went beyond the dimensions of an ordinary official visit. And we were all very much touched and moved — I mean my delegation and my wife — by this reception. I want to use this opportunity to express our warmest gratitude to President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has been leading his country with a lot of authority, foresight, and intelligence. The reception he gave us is commensurate with the great friendship between Zaire and Senegal.

Two points kept occurring in our talks, which rightly show the depth of the cultural background of the relationship between the two countries: Zaire, the land of authenticity; Senegal, the birthplace of negritude. It was upon this cultural basis and the priority given to culture by the two countries, that we held our talks in an extraordinary political climate of understanding and friendship — thanks to the excellent political relationship which exist between Zaire and Senegal, and especially between President Mobutu Sese Seko and me.

I was also able to visit the country and saw the great and important achievements made by President Mobutu, his government, and his party for the Zairian people. I have come back home with much admiration and respect for what has been achieved.

Concerning the concrete outcome of our visit, I must stress that one reason was uppermost in our mind for going to Zaire. It was the problem of Senegalese living in Zaire. We have now come back with the assurance that if the Senegalese living in Zaire respect the laws and regulations of the host country, they will be well treated and even protected by the Zairian Government. I announced to President Mobutu my decision to appoint an ambassador resident in Kinshasa in order to closely follow and monitor the political relationship between the two countries, especially the problem of Senegalese living there. Until now we have only a charge d'affaires who has been accomplishing his mission, but the scope of the problem calls for a resident ambassador, a well-staffed embassy that will be able to handle the mission I have just defined.

The Zairian Government and President Mobutu naturally appreciated this decision, and the Senegalese there have also welcomed it with great joy and hope. It is now up to the Senegalese themselves to make an extra effort to organize themselves, and the embassy will guide them. As I have already said, they must first of all respect the laws of the host country.

We also decided to install direct telephone communications between Kinshasa and Dakar to promote better consultation between the two countries at various levels. We also talked about parliamentary issues. As you know, I went with Minister of State Moustapha Niasse and Minister Delegate Fambaye Fall Diop as well as the deputy speaker of the National Assembly, (Aboubacar Djan), who is also the president of the Zaire-Senegal friendship group on the Senegalese side. We discussed the issue of broader consultations between the two parliaments, and it was decided that there will be a Zaire-Senegal friendship group which the Senegalese side has already formed. This will be a good thing. The Zairian side will also create its group very soon and this will help the establishment of broader discussions between the two parliaments.

We also spoke of our two capitals. We spoke of Kinshasa and Dakar and wondered if it would not be proper to make them twin cities. Surely, the municipal councils of the two capitals will make the decision. The two heads of state have already given the green light; they have given their approval to this question which has been in their thoughts since 1978. I am sure that soon after the Senegalese municipal elections in November 1984, soon after the establishment of the communes of Dakar and its suburb of Pikine and the Dakar urban commmunity, we will be able to make suggestions to the Zairian side toward the realization of this pairing. [end recording]

TOGO

Eyadema Returns After Visit to Upper Volta

AB150730 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of Togo, returned to Lome yesterday evening from a friendly working visit to Upper Volta at the invitation of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and Upper Voltan head of state. The presidential plane landed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport at 2005. President Eyadema was welcomed by the members of the Central Committee and the members of the Lome branch of the Activists of the Togolese Revolution.

On leaving the plane, Gen Eyadema received a bouguet of flowers from a young girl led by the deputy mayor of Lome, Mr (Nepo). This is President Eyadema's first visit to Upper Volta since Capt Sankara came to power in Ouagadougou on 4 August 1983, and

it falls within the framework of the good relations which have always existed between Togo and Upper Volta. It will be recalled that Togo and Upper Volta reaffirmed these good relations during Capt Sankara's visit to Kara on 20 January 1984 to seek the advice of President Eyadema.

UPPER VOLTA

Togolese President Arrives; To Meet Sankara

AB141240 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Jun 14 (AFP) — The president of Togo, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, arrived here today on his first visit to neighbouring Upper Volta since the takeover by the radical military regime of Captain Thomas Sankara last August. Accompanied by Foreign Minister Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo and Trade Minister Palli Thalla, General Eyadema was scheduled to spend only a few hours in Upper Volta. His programme included talks with Captain Sankara, a working session of ministers and a press conference.

Captain Sankara visited Lome last January, when it was agreed to set up a joint cooperation commission between the two countries, calculated to strengthen ties particularly in the economic and cultural fields. The commission met for the first time towo months ago in Tome. It discussed trade and transport questions, vital for landlocked Upper Volta which brings most of its imports and especially oil by road from the port of Lome.

Interviewed on Arrival

AB141436 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Togolese Head of State General Gnassingbe Eyadema arrived in Ouagadougou shortly after 1000 today. The visit by the Togolese president to our country is within the framework of relations of neighborliness between our two countries. General Eyadema was welcomed on his arrival by Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR [National Committee for the Revolution] and head of state. Also at the airport were members of the CNR, the government, the diplomatic corps, and an important Togolese community living in our country. After the welcoming ceremony, the Togolese head of state answered questions put to him by our colleague (Bakari Alexandre Sanou) of Upper Voltan television. First, the Togolese head of state explained the purpose of his visit to Ouagadougou:

[Begin recording] [Eyadema] First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the great brotherly Upper Voltan people for the very warm and fraternal welcome given me and my delegation. I would also like to thank my brother and friend, President Thomas Sankara, who was kind to invite me to his great and beautiful country to discuss our problems together. As I touch the soil of your beautiful country, I have feelings of friendship, solidarity and brotherhood because I feel at home in your country.

[Bakari] How do you see the relations between Upper Volta and your country?

[Eyadema] Upper Volta and Togo must not only cooperate together, but are destined to cooperate together, to look in the same direction — that of economic development. This is because Upper Volta and Togo are linked by history and tradition. They are the same people. It is difficult to differentiate an Upper Voltan from a Togolese, and vice-versa. President Sankara and myself have some ideas that we shall soon develop. The ideas center on the means to ensure, not only between Upper Volta and Togo, but also within the subregion, a climate of peace and stability. Because no country can speak of its economic development, if there is no peace and stability within. The time is not for politics. The policy of economic development must take precedence over politics. So, I believe and I am convinced that it is the only way to ensure peace and stability in our subregion. Our peoples are watching us and we have no right to disappoint them. They expect a lot from us and it is our duty to ensure peace and stability so that together, we can win the economic battle. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to Ethiopia's Mengistu

MB141513 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos recently sent a personal message to Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile-Mariam. The message was delivered in Addis Ababa by Comrade Bernardo de Sousa, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. Bernardo de Sousa, who headed a delegation which included officials of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, and the ministries of transport, foreign affairs, foreign trade, and agriculture, held talks at various levels in Addis Ababa. According to information received at our newsroom, Bernardo de Sousa's talks were held within the framework of broadening ties of friendship and cooperation between Angola and Ethiopia. Bernardo de Sousa has already returned to the country.

Dos Santos Speech at Huila Party Meeting

MB141918 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during a meeting of the MPLA-Labor Party Huila Provincial Committee in Lubango on 14 June — recorded]

[Text] Comrade provincial commissar of Huila and chairman of the Regional Military Council, comrades members of the Executive Commission of the party provincial committee, comrade members of the Commissariat, comrades:

We are about to end our visit and would not like to leave without thanking you on my behalf and on behalf of the party and government delegation that accompanies me for the warm and highly fraternal manner in which we were received and for the dedication with which the comrades fulfilled the tasks enabling us to carry out our mission in a satisfactory manner. Even now, you wanted to mark our visit with this simple ceremony by offering me a few products manufactured by workers of this province. I am sure that other gifts will similarly be given to other officials because this has become a normal practice in our provinces whenever working visits by central government bodies take place.

I would like to sincerely thank you for the gifts you have given me during this ceremony and tell you that we are leaving Huila very happy because we have noticed that there is great determination on the part of party members, Commissariat workers, officials, and the local population as a whole to work toward solving our most pressing problems. These include problems resulting from the political and military situation which is still serious in the area under the jurisdiction of the Regional Military Council. There are also economic, social, organizational and even administrative problems.

Your determination enables us to look to our future with a certain degree of optimism. What we must do is to combine efforts, that is, to coordinate all the work and intiatives developed here by our comrades with the work that is being done by the central government. We must coordinate our actions so that we do not waste our energies solving problems that are not urgent or priority matters.

It appears to me that this was the feeling that prevailed during our discussions. Several commissions analyzed specific issues related to the various areas that I have mentioned: defense and security, production, the economy as a whole, and social and organizational problems. A number of conclusions will be assessed shortly, and a few measures will be taken. We believe that once these measures are complete, they will solve in the near future some of the most serious problems that we have experienced in this province.

I would like to say that this is my third visit to this province. We were here in 1981 and, if my memory serves me right, in 1982, and we are here now. Progress has been made. The situation that we found here in 1981 is not the same as the one today. However, we could have done even better. The province has great economic potential. It has an infrastructure and cadres. It is necessary to rationally use these cadres and to improve our organization in the productive sector. It is also necessary to establish good management of our economy.

To sum up, it appears to me that in the first stage it is extremely essential that all our resources in the field of production be put to use. This remains a guideline dating back to the first party congress, that is, the use of the available resources in the best possible way. I think we are still too far behind the fulfillment of this guideline of the first congress. If we make efforts to solve and fulfill this task, we will greatly improve the problems that affect our people at this stage, that is, we must use all our efforts to fully use — and if not fully, at least by 80 or 90 per cent — the available capacities of all our production units. Therefore, we must render these units profitable and put an end to the deficit. After defense, tnis seems to be the most important task.

Since there is unanimity in this view, we must see if we are capable of establishing the correct measures. Thus a regular and permanent contact between the province and the central organizations is indispensable. We are aware that we still have a highly centralized leadership system and as such few decisions can be fulfilled at local level without materiel or financial support of the central structures. This permanent contact and link with the central organizations is extremely important at a time when decentaralization is still very small.

That is all I wanted to tell you. I wish very good health to the comrades who remain here and hope you maintain the same determination that you have displayed so that we can successfully implement the guidelines that have been drawn up by our party. If this is done (?this year), these actions will satisfactorily solve the serious problems affecting the working masses in this country. Many thanks.

Commentary Decries Botha's Offer To 'Sell' Namibia

MB141711 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[ANGOP commentary: "Selling Namibia to Europe"]

[Text] Luanda, 14 June (ANGOP) — Pieter Botha, the prime minister of the South African Government, has just discovered an original solution for the colonial occupation of Namibia: to sell the country. Like an auctioner, Botha has just ended a tour of Europe during which he proposed in London and Bonn to sell Namibia to one or more members of the defunct Western Contact Group for a sum equivalent to Pretoria's credits to the territory. Accordingly, Botha gives all for all. He transfers the exploitation of Namibia for a bargain to any of his rich Western associates. What a highly suspicious affair.

To sum up, this proposal in itself reveals the great disrespect that the lords of apartheid have toward the international community. It clearly demonstrates the disregard in which the Namibian nation is held by its occupiers, who are reducing it to the level of a marketable product. After many years of plundering its resources, the racists still want to recover their credits by ceding their place to the highest bidder for the defense and administration of Namibia.

SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, which is recognized by the United Nations, immediately described this proposal as a farce. The absurdity of this idea was also noted by the majority of politicians and diplomats in Windhoek and the Cape, who saw it as an unwarranted provocation. What is more, the countries to which Mr Botha made this offer did not agree with it. Canada, for example, says it does not see any advantage in replacing an illegal colonial administration by another form of administration without legitimacy, pointing out that the plan for Namibian independence should be applied in a short time and according to UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

During his European tour, the racist leader also reaffirmed the linkage established by his regime and the Washington administration before the UN resolution for Namibia can be applied. This linkage, as is well-known, requires the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist contingent which is taking part in the defense of the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

In light of the most recent speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during the visit to Angola by Kenneth Kaunda, the Zambian head of state, it is worth underlining that the Angolan Government does not accept the idea that the Cuban forces are a factor of instability in the region and constitute a threat. As was pointed out by the Angolan head of state, there is no evidence to justify this position. On the contrary, far from constituting a factor of instability, the presence of Cuban forces in Angola is an element of equilibrium and dissuasion with regard to the military strength of some branches of the South African Armed Forces. These maneuvers, like others by Washington and Pretoria, are aimed at obstructing the rapid application of UN Resolution 435 and delaying Namibian independence, which would be a major step forward toward peace and stability in the region.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Comments on Botha Europe Trip

MB150758 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of external affairs of Botswana, Mr Archibald Mogwe, says in his view Mr Botha's European visit gave leaders there an opportunity to hold face-to-face discussions with him about South Africa's internal policy. Mr Mogwe said in an interview broadcast on radio that the OAU should have accepted the visit, and should have reminded European leaders of certain issues that needed to be raised with Mr Botha. Mr Mogwe, who granted the interview after his recent visit to the United States, said that he was opposed to a foreign disinvestment campaign against South Africa. He said that he had no intention of pleading for investment on behalf of South Africa, but he added that he would not urge foreign investors to withdraw from South Africa and invest in Botswana. He would however, strongly encourage foreign investors to invest in his country. Referring to the economic situation in Southern Africa, Mr Mogwe said that countries in the region should not be dependent on South Africa, but partners.

Opposition Politician Charged With Sedition

MB150717 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A prominent member of the opposition Botswana National Front, Mr (Frank Marumo), yesterday appeared before the Gaborone magistrate court on charges of sedition and attempting to incite to mutiny. He was not asked to plead. The prosecution alleges that on 7 January this year in Serowe, while addressing a meeting, Mr (Marumo) attempted to incite members of the Botswana Defense Force to commit a mutinous act and overthrow the government. The alternative charge is that he uttered words with seditious intent. State Counsel (Somolekae) appeared for the prosecution and the accused told the court that he had still to consult his lawyer. The trial will resume next Friday at 0800 in the morning.

LESOTHO

Soviet Delegation Leaves After Visit

MB141407 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet experts delegation which has been in the country for a week left today for Maputo. While in the country, they discussed matters of bilateral economic and technical cooperation with Lesotho officials. The delegation was headed by Mr Boris Kozintsev, deputy chief of the African Department of the USSR Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. They held discussions with the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, and the permanent secretaries for foreign affairs, planning, training, industry and tourism, properties and rural development, and for water, energy, and mining.

Sekhonyana Denies Country Pressured on RSA Pact

MB141314 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, has returned from Botswana where he had gone per instruction of the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, to convey the prime minister's special message to President Quett Masire of Botswana. The minister also held bilateral talks with his Botswana counterpart, Mr Mogwe. Speaking of reports that were made by the REUTERS news agency on the signing of a peace pact between Lesotho and South Africa, the minister said that he had been quoted out of context. He explained that Lesotho, as an independent country, is free to sign agreements freely and in the interest of her own people. It cannot be pressured to sign agreements through the economic or military might of another country.

Commenting on the Nkomati accord which has recently been signed between Mozambique and South Africa, the minister indicated that Mozambique is an independent country with warm relations with Lesotho and is also a member of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. It is therefore free to sign agreements which are in its own interest.

Concerning the independence of Namibia, the Honorable Sekhonyana said that this matter had been raised again during the South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha's visit to West European countries. He said that the leaders of these countries had reiterated the conditions laid out for the independence of that country by the United Nations. The fact is that Namibia has been a matter of concern in the international community for a long time. It should therefore get its independence without delay.

RSA Bars Clergyman From Attending Maseru Synod

MB150812 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A well-known clergyman of the Methodist Church of southern Africa, the Reverend Dr (Gabriel Setiloane) of Kroonstad, has been barred from entering Lesotho by the South African authorities. The chairman of the Northern Freestate and Lesotho District of the Methodist Church, the Reverend (Bill Mical), said in Maseru yesterday that Dr (Setiloane) was traveling to Maseru to attend the annual district synod of the Methodist Church which opened in Maseru on Wednesday.

The Rev (Setiloane) had his South African passport withdrawn in June, 1979, when he was still the minister in charge of the Mafeteng Circuit of the Methodist Church. But when he planned to visit Lesotho again to attend the 1984 synod, he again approached the Pretoria authorities, who advised him to apply for a Bophuthatswana travel document. It was while traveling with a Bophuthatswana travel document on Wednesday that the South African officials at the Maseru border post told him that he was a South African and could not use a Bophuthatswana travel document. The South African officials then ordered him to go back to South Africa.

The Rev (Mical) said it was distressing that this action should have been taken against Dr (Setiloane) and that this was the result of an iniquitous system in South Africa. He said Dr (Setiloane) was due to retire later this year, and that the synod was going to pay tribute to him for his ministry to the church. Dr (Setiloane) will join the academic staff of the University of Cape Town on his retirement to become a lecturer in the Department of Religious Studies, specializing in African theology.

The Rev (Setiloane) holds several university degrees in theology, including a PhD in African theology from Bristol University in the United Kingdom. He has lectured in theology in the United States, United Kingdom, and Germany, and is a member of a subcommittee of the World Council of Churches.

The Methodist synod now in session in Maseru ends tomorrow, and a public reception for the delegates will be held at the Catholic Community Center in Maseru at 1900 tomorrow. The public is invited.

Telecommunications Aid Accord Signed With Sweden

MB141825 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Two agreements were signed this afternoon between the Government of Lesotho and the Government of Sweden. According to the agreement, Sweden is to support the Lesotho Telecommunications Corporation with approximately 1 million maluti and the Ministry of Works with approximately 4 million maluti. The agreements were signed by the minister for planning, the Honorable E.R. Skhonyana, on behalf of the Lesotho Government, and the resident representative of the Swedish International Development Authority, SIDA, Mr (Roy Johansson Unge), on behalf of the Swedish Government.

MALAWI

Banda Nominates Five Parliamentarians

MB141530 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has nominated five new members of parliament from Nsanje, Zomba, Machinga, and Mangochi districts. A spokesman of the Malawi Congress Party national headquarters in Lilongwe said the nominated members are Mr (Aferaji Mpaula) from Nsanje North, Mr (Alphonse Peter Ngulaje) from Zomba South, Mr (Paisonye Jamba Kachala) from Zomba East, Mr (Godfrey Minadi Kitundu) from Machinga East, and (Samson Kilefile Majwa) from Mangochi Central. The nominations were effective from yesterday.

MAURITIUS

Police Search for Missing PRC Diplomat

AB141030 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Port Louis, Jun 14 (AFP) — A large police search is under way in Mauritius for a Chinese diplomat who disappeared here Wednesday. Sun Li Sheng, 45, is a third secretary at the embassy here, dealing with consular and administrative matters and information. He had been here only a few months. The daily LE Mauricien reported today that the diplomat's car had been found abandoned in the business quarter of Port Louis, and police had searched it throughly for possible clues. The search was started after the Chinese Embassy alerted the police to Mr Sun's disappearance.

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo Signs Agreement With Portuguese Socialists

MB141523 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, the Frelimo Party and the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] signed a cooperation agreement covering various fields. This has been reported by the newspaper *NOTICIAS*.

The agreement, which is renewable every 4 years, is a guideline which will enable the two sides to draw up the necessary protocols on practical matters. Among other things, the agreement covers an exchange of delegations for consultations and an exchange of views on the international situation as well as other issues of mutual interest.

The agreement was signed by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for foreign relations of the Frelimo Party Central Commiittee, and Rui Mateus, PSP secretary for foreign relations. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Joaquim Chissano assured Rui Mateus that the Mozambican side will do everything possible so that the spirit of the agreement is respected and implemented. In talks held between the delegations from the Frelimo Party and the PSP, the two parties agreed that ties of friendship and cooperation should be promoted through exchanging delegations at the level of mass democratic organizations. The PSP delegation returned home yesterday.

Maputo Harbor To Handle South African Cargo

MB140908 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The economic news staff of Radio RSA reports that Mozambique is to handle 6 million tons of South African cargo in the next 2 years and that Maputo Harbor is being modernized to cope with the volume. The harbor is already equipped to handle bulk materials, sugar, steel, and citrus fruit. Container equipment is being installed and storage facilities for supplies for ships are being built.

Rebels Claim Attacks on Roads, Power Lines

LD142003 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1905 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] In a communique supplied to ANOP in Lisbon, the Mozambican National Resistance [RNM] has said that it has carried out attacks on roads and railways linking Maputo to South Africa and Swaziland over the past few weeks. In the communique, the RNM also says that it has attacked several communal villages and military installations in the zones of [words indistinct] in Maputo Province. The resistance has also claimed responsibility for the blowing-up, every 2 days, of the power lines carrying electricity from South Africa to the Mozambican capital and the resulting power cuts in Maputo. In its communique, the RNM staes that the agreement between Mozambique and South Africa on the preservation of the power lines will only work with the consent of the resistance — which has not happened yet.

NAMIBIA

Three Drafts of Lusaka Declaration Published

MB141020 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKIEN in Afrikaans 8 Jun 84 p 9

[Text] The three draft declarations appearing here followed eached other at the Lusaka conference. The first was drawn up by the Zambian Government. SWAPO requested amendments which resulted in the second draft. The Multiparty Conference members were prepared to accept that version as a basis for discussion, subject to certain changes as appearing in the third draft.

SWAPO was not really prepared to continue the discussions as a result. The MPC delegations was told that SWAPO regarded the negotiations as finished. The truth of the matter is that the Lusaka Conference was shipwrecked because of SWAPO's refusal to talk further. [The following declarations are published in English:]

The Lusaka Declaration on the Independence of Namibia:
We the representatives of the people of Namibia, namely, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) met in Lusaka, Zambia, from 11th to 12th May, 1984, under the co-chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Zambia, His Excellency the President, Dr K.D. Kaunda, and the Administrator General of Namibia, Dr W.A. Van Niekerk, to discuss the question of independence in our country, Namibia:

Concerned over the delay in the achievement of independence by Namibia;
Concerned also that the delay has led to the protracted war in our country which has taken a heavy toll on human life and property;
Noting that the war situation has further contributed to the instability and insecurity in both our country and in the region;
Firmly united on the objective of immediate independence for Namiba;

Convinced of the need for all Namibians to make an earnest effort to minimise misunderstandings and mutual suspicion and to promote unity for the benfit of our country;

(1) Do hereby agree and demand:
(a) The immediate independence of Namibia;
(b) The immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) as the only basis for peaceful achievement of independence by our country as recognised by the international community;
c) An immediate cessation of hostile acts between SWAPO and South Africa forces as the first step in the recess leading to the independence of Namibia on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978);
(d) Solemnly and categorically state that matters external to Namibia such as the presence of Cuban military forces in Angola are irrelevant to Namibia and should therefore not stand in the way of independence for our country.

(2) We further agree:
(a) To end hostile propaganda and any violent action against each other in order to remove suspicion and misunderstanding and create a conducive atmosphere for mutual trust and confidence in the interest of peace and stability in our country;
(b) that an independent Namibia will pursue a policy of nonalignment and will endeavour to maintain and promote peaceful relations with all its neighbours including South Africa. It will also strive to build a democratic society based on the principals of racial equality and tolerance in which human rights, property rights and civil liberties of all Namibian will be protected and guaranteed under the law.

(3) We request the administrator general to convey this declaration to the prime minister of South Africa.

(4) We further request the Government of the Republic of Zambia to convey this declaration to the secretary general of the United Nations.

Done at Lusaka, Zambia this 12th day of May, 1984.

Lusaka, Zambia: The Lusaka Declaration on the Independence of Namibia:
The conference on Namibian independence talks was held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 11 to 12th May, 1984, to discuss the question of Namibia's independence and attended by delegations of Zambia, South Africa, SWAPO and MPC. Save the delegation of South Africa, participants in the conference:

Concerned over the delay in the achievement of independence by Namibia;
Concerned also that the delay has led to the protracted war in Namibia which has taken a heavy toll of human life and property;
Noting that the war situation has further contributed to the instability and insecurity in Namibia and in the region;
Firmly united on the objective of immediate independence for Namibia;
Convinced of the need for all Namibians to promote unity and reconciliation for the benefit of all the people of Namibia;

(1) Do hereby agree and demand:
(a) The immediate independence of Namibia;
(b) The immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) as the only basis for peaceful achievement of independence of Namibia as recognized by the international Community, commencing, as a first step, with a ceasefire agreement between SWAPO and South Africa;
(c) Solemnly and categorically state that matters external to Namibia such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola should not stand in the way of independence for Namibia.

(2) Further agree that an independent Namibia will pursue a policy of non-alignment and will endeavour to maintain and promote peaceful relations with all its neighbours. It will also strive to build a democratic society based on the principles of racial equality and tolerance in which human rights, property rights and civil liberties of all Namibians will be protected and guaranteed under the law.

3. Participants request the administrator-general to convey this statement to the prime minister of South Africa.

4. Participants further request the Government of the Republic of Zambia to convey this declaration to the secretary-general of the United Nations.

Done at Lusaka, Zambia, this 12th May, 1984.

Lusaka, Zambia: The Lusaka Declaration on the Independence of Namibia:
Talks on the independence of Namibia were held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 11th to 13th May, 1984. The delegations of Zambia, South Africa, SWAPO and MPC attended the talks under the co-chairmanship of the president of the republic of Zambia, His Excellency Dr K.D. Kaunda, and the administrator general of Namibia, Dr W.A. Van Niekerk. The Namibian participants:

Concerned over the delay in the achievement of independency by Namibia;
Concerned also that delay has led to the protracted war in our country which has taken a heavy toll on human life and property;
Noting that the war situation has further contributed to the instability and insecurity in both our country and in the region;
Firmly united on the objective of independence of Namibia which is long overdue;
Convinced of the need for all Namibians to promote reconciliation, unity, and peace for the benefit of all the people of Namibia:

(1) Do hereby agree and demand:
(a) The independence of Namibia without further delay and without the introduction of extraneous matters. (The SWAPO delegation considers the presence of Cuban forces in Angola is such an extraneous matter);
(b) An immediate ceasefire and cessation of hostile acts between SWAPO and South African forces as the first step in the process leading to the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

(2) We further agree:
(a) That all Namibians will promote reconciliation, unity and peace for the benefit of all the people of Namibia;
(b) The United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the only basis for the peaceful achievement of independence of Namibia. (The Multi-Party Conference, however, records its dissatisfaction with the present lack of impartiality of the UN vis-a-vis the various Namibian politic al parties and wishes to have the question attended to);
(c) That an independent Namibia will pursue a policy of nonalignment and will endeavour to maintain and promote peaceful relations with all its neighbours, including South Africa, that respect its national independence, sovereignity and territorial integrity. It will also strive to build a democratic society based on the principle of racial equality and tolerance in which human rights, property rights and civil liberties of all Namibians will be protected and guaranteed under the law.

3. Participants request the administrator general to convey this statement to the prime minister of South Africa.

4. Participants further request the Government of the Republic of Zambia to convey this declaration to the secretary general of the United Nations.

Done at Lusaka, Zambia, this 13th day of May, 1984.

Charges Against Three SWAPO Members To Be Dropped

MB141152 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Charges are to be dropped against three of the SWAPO supporters arrested last weekend near Windhoek. Julia Singer has the details: The 37 appeared at an extraordinary sitting at the Windhoek magistrate's court at 1800 last night. No charges were laid, and they were released without bail. It was reported this morning that three of the released, Abraham Witbooi, resident director of the Namibian Black Chain Department Store; Naftalie Uirab; and Abner Xohgup will not be charged. They are Damara Council members who recently withdrew from the Multiparty Conference and joined the SWAPO Patriotic Alliance. The rest will appear again on 13 July, and it is believed they will be charged with holding an illegal meeting. As far as is known, none of the 37 were maltreated, but they were held in solitary confinement in five different detention centers, some as much as 300 km apart.

Police Acted on Own in Arresting SWAPO Members

MB141443 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 84 p 2

[By Tony Weaver, *MAIL* Africa bureau]

[Text] Windhoek — The South-West Africa Police yesterday confirmed that they acted on their own initiative in detaining 37 SWAPO members and friends on Saturday. There are signs that the administrator general is taking steps to distance himself from the mass detention.

The Africa bureau posed three questions to Major General Dolf Gouws, commissioner of SWA police, asking him who authorised the detentions, on what grounds, and whether police headquarters in Pretoria had been informed of the detentions in advance. Gen Gouws replied through Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk that: "The detentions were authorised in terms of existing laws. It was a combined police operation, and Pretoria did not know in advance of the arrests."

Inspector Kaaijk said General Gouws would not specify which officer had authorised the detentions, adding: "The police had a reasonable suspicion that there could be a contravention of the law, and thus acted."

SWA's chief of security police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, who had earlier confirmed that the administrator general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, was only informed of the detentions after they had taken place, said yesterday the detentions had been "a joint police operation". He said he had known about the operation from its inception.

Asked about progress in bringing the 37 men and seven women to trial, he said: "There is no news" — but a priest who asked for access to the detainees was told to ask again tomorrow, attorneys confirmed.

Col Strydom said it would "depend on the investigation whether or not some will be released before a trial."

Mr Colin du Preez, who has been briefed by the Council of Churches in Namibia on behalf of the detainees, said yesterday his firm, Lorentz and Bone, had been refused access to one of their senior partners, Mr Hartmutt Ruppel, who is one of those detained.

Sources close to the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday the detentions, carried out on Catholic property two days before Mr P.W. Botha was due to see the pope, had definitely embarrassed the government — and Dr Van Niekerk's office is taking pains to distance him from the detentions. All inquiries about the detentions are being referred directly to the police, despite the detainees having been held under a security proclamation, AG9, which will require his permission if they are held for more than 30 days.

Dr Van Niekerk has responded to all queries by saying that he "stands by" his initial statement, which took a tough line and warned SWAPO that further action would be taken if acts of violence did not cease. Despite the tough statement, it is reliably understood that Dr Van Niekerk was angry when he heard of the detentions.

SAPA reports that the chairman of the anti-apartheid movement, Mr Bob Hughes, has written to the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, demanding "decisive action" on the detainees.

Bombs Destroy Hardware Store in Ondangwa
MB141247 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text0) Windhoek, June 14, SAPA — Two powerful bombs destroyed a hardware shop at Ondangwa in northern SWA/Namibia today, a senior spokesman for the SWATF [South-West Africa Territory Force] confirmed in Windhoek. The shop is owned by the First National Development Coporation (FNDC) and has been a regular bomb target. Mr Daan Kruger, public relations manager for the FNDC, said five armed men had overpowered the nightwatchman before cutting open the burglar-proofing and entering the building. They left with several portable radios. The first blast that rocked the complex occurred at 2 am, followed by a second about 30 minutes later. The building and all the stock was destroyed, and damage was estaimated at thousands of rand. A FNDC spokesman at Oshakati in the north said business would reopen on Monday in a corrugated iron complex.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Interviewed on Apartheid, General Situation
AU141537 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome June 14 — "I am not superior to a black man; I have had more opportunities than he has," South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha said in an interview appearing in today's issue of the Rome daily *LA REPUBBLICA*.

Botha granted the interview at the end of his two-day private visit to Rome on Tuesday. During his stay here, Botha had a private audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican and met with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi. Both encounters met with the vehement protests of a large spectrum of public opinion and a formal protest by a group of ambassadors of African countries in Rome against South Africa's apartheid policies.

Botha said in the interview that the new constitution that goes into effect in September does not include a parliamentary chamber for the black population "because, for whoever came from Europe, whether centuries or a few years ago, it is easy to form a unity.

"But the Xhosa [spelling as received] (a tribe) will never let themselves be governed by the Zulus, or vice versa. I have already said that black South Africans can if they want, form a federation of their own, and I will not oppose it".

Shifting to the basic issues of his European tour, the South Africa leader said that "it is in Europe's interest to know that southern Africa, which seems so far away, has a vital importance for Europe and the free world". He added that "Europe cannot build anything in southern Africa if it does not accept the presence of the regional power of South Africa".

Botha went on to say that "the Republic of South Africa has a strategic position along the main route between Europe and the orient. But there is more: We supply you with strategic minerals for your industries, we are the biggest gold producers in the world after the Soviet Union. We have enormous quantities of raw materials, starting with coal reserves".

The South African Government leader did not sidestep the issue of European condemnation of his government's apartheid policies, and challenged Europeans' score card on civil rights: "Does Europe worry as much about the 27 dictatorships that exist in Africa where human rights are a dead letter and where there is only one political party? In South Africa there is not just one party, we do not build walls like the one in Berlin. We are broadening the democratic system by guaranteeing political rights, creating structures for self-determination.

"When I became prime minister (six years ago), I said that if 'apartheid', a word from the Afrikaans language, means denial of human rights or destruction of others' dignity, then, I said, apartheid is dead".

In another interview with the conservative Milan daily *IL GIORNALE*, Botha insisted on the "destabilizing" effect of the presence of 25,000 Cubans in Angola which he claimed prevent peace in Namibia. Botha also criticized the influence in Africa of the Soviet Union, which "brings arms and misery and not development".

Botha Predicts Increased Trade With Europe
MB150751 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says businessmen in Europe are more aware now after the negotiations conducted there of the role that South Africa can play in the development of their countries. He said they were very interested in the technical expertise of South Africa, and increased trade may be expected in the future. Interviewed by the South African Broadcasting Corporation after his European tour, Mr Botha said the heads of state who he met realized anew that South Africa was a power in southern Africa, and had an important role to play in the region. He said the highlight of his tour was the way in which heads of state and businessmen received him, and the interest they showed in the people and events in South Africa and in southern Africa.

Car Bomb Blast in Johannesburg Injures One
MB151414 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A car bomb went off in central Johannesburg just before 1300 this afternoon. First reports say that a black man was slightly injured in the explosion. Witnesses told our Johannesburg news office that the blast occured outside the premises of a car dealer on the corner of Nugget and Commissioner Streets. The blast shattered window panes, and parts of the car were strewn over a wide area. Police have confirmed that there was an explosion, and they are at the scene together with members of the Johannesburg fire and ambulance brigade. The Johannesburg municipal traffic chief, Mr (John Pierce), has urged motorists to stay away from Nugget, Main, and Commissioner Streets this afternoon. A command post has been set up on the corner of

Nugget and Commissioner Streets. Police have cordoned off the area.

Namibia Offer Brought 'Significant Results'

MB150747 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the prime minister's offer to hand over the administration of South-West Africa to the Western powers has had significant results. He says Western leaders realize what South Africa means economically to South-West Africa for the first time. Addressing his first public meeting since his return from Europe at Marble Hall, Mr Botha said that although there were conflicting forces in Mozambique, President Samora Machel realized that these conflicts had to end, and he was giving priority to the problem. Referring to his European visit together with the prime minister, Mr Botha said that European leaders realized to an increasing extend that the problems of Southern Africa could not be solved without taking into consideration the role of South Africa as a stabilizing regional power.

SWAZILAND

Ombudsman Comments on Cape Town Fraud Meeting

MB150923 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Jun 84 p 20

[Text] The Swaziland and South African governments have reached agreement on cooperation to expose alleged irregularities affecting Customs Union dues. Speaking at Matsapa Airport yesterday, the ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, said a joint communique was issued in Cape Town after the deliberations with the South African director general of foreign affairs and the commissioner of customs and excise in that country.

"South Africa is prepared to cooperate with us," he said. Mr Mabila said the impression he got when discussing with the South Africans was that the Customs Union agreement was in no danger whatsoever as has been reported.

"There is positive concern. Just like us they also wish that the culprits be brought before our courts.

"We have made headway in the investigations. The South Africans in Cape Town have the necessary documentation; everything that will be required to expose the culprits," he added. Mr Mabila said, however, that something was quite strange about the actual figure. He said some people must have pulled a lot of tricks. "The sum of E13 is merely dues. This means that the actual value of the goods that calls for such dues is in the region of E200 million. Who has that kind of money in Swaziland? The outcome of the investigations will be quite interesting," he added.

It was also reliably learnt that the commissioner for investigations, Mr Reuben Zondi, will fly to Cape Town on Monday to peruse some documents as a follow-up to the cooperation deal.

Earlier yesterday, a spokesman for Liqoqo, Dr George Msibi, promised that a preliminary report on progress in the investigations would be released early next week for publication. He said the report would be shown to the Queen Regent and then made public. "We will keep the public informed at all stages," Dr Msibi said.

Dr Msibi said that the ombudsman's current investigations include other corruption claims including charges that E30 million was lent to Swaziland Chemical Industires through pressure applied to bank executives by people in high places. "Within a week you will also get a report on Swaziland Chemical Industries," he said.

ZAMBIA

Chiefs Near Angola Border Complain of UNITA Acts

MB141423 Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Chiefs along Zambia's border with Angola have complained to North-Western Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Marxwell Beyani about harassment of their villagers by forces of rebel UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. Mr Beyani said in Solwezi yesterday that some chiefs had asked him to move them out of their areas because their lives were threatened by Savimbi who is fighting to overthrow the Angolan Government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

He said Chief Chiyengele of Kayombo border area in Kabompo district had pleaded to be moved to another place because of insecurity. There was no police or immigration post to protect his people from harassment by UNITA forces.

"The chief complained that his life was threatened when UNITA men crossed into Zambia from time to time. But I told him that we do not shift chiefs leaving the people without a leader. We only provide protection."

Mr Beyani could not say what security arrangements had been made to protect the villagers. But he said the situation was quiet now since he last toured the affected areas. He told acting chief Ndungu of Zambezi idstrict who also complained of UNITA incursions that efforts were being made to station security forces at Nguvu and Litapi border areas.

During his tour last week Mr Beyani said external forces were bent on wrecking the nation and urged Zambians to maintain peace, love and unity. He warned Zambians to be on the lookout for enemies determined to cause chaos. Zambians should be united and love each other to avoid plunging the country into problems.

Mr Beyani advised party officials to form district security committees to monitor crime and influx of refugees. "If the party is well organised, crime and other security matters can easily be dealt with."

ZIMBABWE

Protest Marchers Demand Arrest of Nkomo

MB141751 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] There has been massive antidissident demonstrations in Kwekwe. Thousands of ZANU-PF protesters today marched throughout the town demanding the arrest of the leader of ZAPU, Dr Joshua Nkomo, who is the father of the dissidents who are carrying out indiscriminate murders. Traffic came to a standstill as the demonstrators marched along the main Harare-to-Bulawayo road, expressing shock and grief at the murder by dissidents on Monday of Comrade Celestine Jongwe. Comrade Jongwe, who was the vice chairman of the ruling party in Zhombe district, about 50 km west of Kwekwe, was gunned down by dissidents at his farm.

Mugabe Says Government To Modernize Air Force

MB141724 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says his government is determined to modernize its air force. Speaking when he presented wings to nine Korean-trained pilots at Thornhill Air Base in Gweru today, Comrade Mugabe, who is also minister of defense, said the modernization of the air force will be carried out now that the airmen's preliminary training has advanced. He pointed out that the government does not want to see first class airmen operating mediocre and inadequate equipment. Comrade Mugabe commended the pilots for completing their 90 hours in flight on piston-driven aircraft and 15 hours on jet aircraft in the DPRK. He said the new pilots represent a microcosm of the whole country's transformation and development process.

Further on Mugabe Statement

MB141729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1644 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Gweru, June 14, SAPA — The Zimbabwe Government was determined to modernize its air force, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Gweru today. Speaking in his capacity as minister of defence soon after presenting wings to nine North Korean-trained pilots at Thornhill Air Base outside Gweru, the prime minister said the modernisation of the air force would be carried out "now that the preliminary training has advanced so well."

"It (the modernisation) must obviously take into consideration the utilisation of the latest in the family of modern aircraft commensurate with our financial resources, so that, for example, pilots will not have to operate in an inferior status vis-a-vis invading aircraft. It follows naturally that we must strive to avail ourselves of matching armaments, flying aids and early warning systems.

"I mention this because I wish it to be known to you that it is not our intention to handicap first call airmen with mediocre, inadequate equipment. That would, apart from any other consideration, serve only to encourage the enemy and render us vulnerable to implied threat or actual attacks," said Mr Mugabe.

The prime minister warned the new pilots that they might in future have to face "the enemy" in combat.

"Unfortunately, this is a possibility in which in order to acquire maximum capability you will have to train and re-train over very long periods to reach the zenith in the skill required not only to match, but also to overcome, your adversaries."

He did not elaborate on whom he thought "the enemy" might be.